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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S. I., Special Branch *S. I. S. B.*

REPORT

Date *October 12, 1938.*

Subject "Unity", anti-Japanese and national salvation publication  
issue No. 31, dated 2-10-38.

Made by *C. D. I. Sih Tse-liang* Forwarded by *W. H. Legge*

Forwarded herewith is a copy dated 2-10-38, of "Unity" (團結), a secret publication of an anti-Japanese and national salvation nature. Apart from articles dealing with the international situation, the occupation and destruction of third power interests in China by the Japanese Army, guerilla warfare in the Kiangsu-Chinkiang areas and the Thrift Movement, it contains the following :-

(1) Comment stressing the pressing necessity of the registration of unemployed in Shanghai and calling upon Shanghai citizens to contribute generously towards the Movement for the Contribution of Winter Clothing.

(2) Article entitled "The Registration (with the bogus authorities) of the Keng Sz (更始) Middle School and after", admonishing students against attending the school in question for the sake of Chinese educational integrity. (This school is situated at 108 Route de Say Zoon, French Concession, was founded by Mr. Chen Chun (陳群), now Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government in Nanking, and was recently registered with the new regime. As a result of this the students and teachers had been warned to leave the school by a secret organization known as the Youths' National Salvation Mobilization Association (vide Intelligence Report dated 14-9-38)).

(3) Correspondence reporting the deplorable conditions in areas under Japanese military occupation.

A lengthy statement bearing on the 7th anniversary of the September 18th (Lukden) Incident issued by the Kuomintang is reproduced in the present issue.

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D. C. (Special Branch)

*Sih Tse Liang*  
C. D. I.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch. 244, 1938.

## REPORT

Date September 30, 1938.

Subject "Unity", anti-japanese and national salvation periodical issue No. 30, dated 1.-.-38.

Made by S. I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by C. C. Lee.

Attached herewith is a copy of issue no. 30, dated September 18, 1938, of "Unity" (團結), a weekly periodical of an anti-japanese and national salvation nature. Apart from articles dealing with the 7th anniversary of the September 18th Manchurian Incident, the protection of popular sovereignty, safeguarding of the autumn harvest and the promotion of the thrift movement, it contains the following :-

(1) Article entitled "A Review of the Labour Movement in Shanghai", enumerating the achievements of the Shanghai labour bodies as a whole during the last few years and also pointing out their shortcomings which should be remedied without further delay. (Summarized translation of this article is attached.)

(2) Article entitled "Angry uproar of Guerilla units in Poctung", giving details of the activities of guerillas in the Poctung peninsula since their recent reorganization under the direct supervision of the national Government in Hankow whose special representative, one Mr. Loo (羅), has been in command of these units since last April. The writer further states that the prowess of these guerilla detachments may be seen from the fact that scores of traitors, including the notorious Ho Tse Kwei (何子奎), the bogus bandit-suppression Commander of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Areas, and a chief of the Japanese pacification Section, have been executed and that a general offensive was launched on August 13.



sent  
3/10/38  
J. C.

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(3) Article entitled "Punish the Traitorous Merchants". The editor begins this article with an introductory remark, stressing that while condemning these merchants for their traitorous activities, the public should also bear in mind that, with the exception of the treacherous elements who have deliberately betrayed their country and gone over to the Japanese, the traitorous merchants in general, after all, are bona fide business men, tempted by handsome profits during their unguarded moments. They are to be counted as part and parcel of the whole machinery of the war of resistance. In point of this consideration, therefore, he urges, punishment should be withheld until every effort at persuasion to win them over is exhausted.

It then proceeds to state that according to information obtained from banking circles, several million dollars worth of raw silk and cocoons formerly stored in warehouses of various banks in the interior have been transported to Shanghai, and disposed of by traitorous silk merchants and/or hongs described hereunder :-

a) Zung Tseh-tsoong ( 陳則中 ): Owner of the Tseng Nieh ( 振業 ) Silk Factory in Hongkew and connected with a silk hong in the Sassoon building, 13 The Bund. Telephone no. 81322.

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b) Tsang Chi-fong ( 張季芳 ): Son of Tsang Kwei-pah ( 張月侯伯 ), former-head of the Wusieh Autonomous Commission, and connected with the Hung Foong ( 江鴻豐 ) Silk Hong, 13, Tseng Yih Li, Amoy Road. Telephone No. 93867.

c) Tsang Ise-zung ( 張子貞 ): Younger brother of Tsang Chi-fong (b).

d) Ho Lun-tsang ( 何綸章 ): Compradore of the Silk Department of the Sing Foo ( 信孚 ) & Co., 9 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone No. 64070.

e) Zau Tsing-san ( 趙晉三 ): Connected with the Teh Foong ( 德豐 ) Silk Hong, inside Tuh Siang Li, Tientsin Road. Telephone No. 95519.

f) Kong Ning-pah ( 江任伯 ): Connected with the Teh Foong ( 德豐 ) Silk Hong, inside Tuh Siang Li, Tientsin Road. Telephone No. 95519.

g) Wei Kun-kong ( 番坤江 ): A broker of the Silk Department of the Sing Foo & Co., (d) residing at Loh Ho Fong, Lloyd Road.

h) Yang Heng-ts ( 楊杏之 ): Connected with the Ding Foong ( 鼎豐 ) Silk Hong, Tseng Tuh Li, Amoy Road. Telephone No. 94060.

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i) Chu Tsu-sung ( 車梓生 ): Connected with the Jui Foong Tai ( 瑞豐泰 ) Silk Hong, 247/4 Tientsin Road. Telephone No. 91938.

j) Loo Tsu-lan ( 羅叔蘭 ): Broker of the Jui Foong Tai Silk Hong ( i ).

k) Niu Chieh-zung ( 鈕介臣 ) and Niu Chi-hsiang ( 鈕者香 ): Connected with the Shing Kee ( 興記 ) Silk Hong, Lane 73, No. 3 Ningpo Road. Telephone No. 90376.

l) Chiang Wen-wei ( 蔣文蔚 ): Broker of the Shing Kee Silk Hong ( k ).

m) Zung Chung-ye ( 鄭仲彝 ): Connected with the Tuh Tai ( 德泰 ) Silk Hong, 130 Hong-kong Road. Telephone No. 14411.

n) Yao Ying-koo ( 姚盈科 ) and Chu Tsoong-dih ( 朱宗滴 ): Ying Kee ( 盈記 ) Silk Hong, No. 14, Tseng Tuh Li, Amoy Road.

o) Kah Ming-ts ( 卡銘之 ) and Kah Pah-ying ( 卡伯英 ): They reside at Lane 136, house No. 70, Amoy Road.

p) van Ai-sung ( 范愛生 ): Connected with the Shing Chong ( 鑑昌 ) Silk Hong at Lane 136, House 44A Amoy Road.

q) Sung Tung-tsung ( 沈桐彤 ): Connected with the Yah Chong ( 協昌 ) Silk Hong, Siang Kong Li, Alabaster Road. Tel. No. 41778.

r) Ling Sai-ding ( 凌瑞亭 ): Connected with the Jui Foong ( 瑞豐 ) Silk Hong, Soong ka

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Loong, Peking Road. Tel. No. 93514.

s) Yao Ts-dz ( 姚之姐 ): Connected with the Kung Sung ( 公順 ) Silk Hong, Kwang Hwa Fong, Ningpo Road.

t) Wong Ying-san ( 王蔭山 ): Connected with the Zee Sung ( 聚順 ) Silk Hong, inside Chieh Tse Li, Fokien Road.

u) Pao Hwa Silk Factory ( 寶華 ): 1st floor, 349, Ningpo Road.

In conclusion, the writer states that the names listed above are those of merchants whose traitorous activities have been verified, while others are being investigated and will be published in due course.

(4) Report alleging that Woo Tse-liang ( 吳志梁 ), manager of the Doong Shing Zung ( 同興正 ) Sea Products Company at the corner of Haining and Chekiang Roads, was dealing in enemy goods, such as seasoning powder and sugar. He was, however, advised that, instead of plunging deeper into disgrace, he should extricate himself before it was too late.

(5) Correspondence from the areas under Japanese occupation, reporting various forms of atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers as well as the activities of the Chinese mobile units.

Expressing appreciation of the active support on the part of its readers and soliciting their further material assistance, the editors of the publication in the present

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issue state that the purpose of the publication when it made its first appearance on December 6 last year, was primarily to bridge the gap made by the wholesale exodus of Chinese-owned newspapers and magazines from Shanghai into the interior following the general withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area. Notwithstanding signs of revival of the local press under foreign management, this periodical still unremittingly maintains its secret existence. The editors wish, however, to be more closely connected with the reading public and hope that no further delay in its publication will occur, as was the case during the 1st anniversary of the August 13th Incident considerable difficulties were experienced in gathering materials as a result of the vigil of the local authorities.

National salvation propaganda entitled "Outlines of Propaganda for the Commemoration of the 7th Anniversary of the September 18th (Mukden) Incident" is reproduced in this issue as is a manifesto of the various organizations of the Shanghai Municipality appealing to the League of Nations for the enforcement of League Covenants.

Extract to D. C. A. &c.

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3079  
D. C. (Special Branch)

Sik Tse Liang  
C. D. I.

C. D. I. (Re. No.)

Summarized translation of an article entitled  
"A Review of the Labour Movement in Shanghai",  
published in the 30th issue of the national  
salvation periodical "Unity" (救國), dated  
September 18, 1938.

Subsequent to the general withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area, many factories, both foreign and Chinese, have resumed operations. As a result, factory hands once again have obtained employment, but their wages have been reduced and their work increased. In some cases this state of affairs may be attributed to the prevailing business depression, but most are due to selfishness of the owners who are striving to make capital out of the present chaos. It is not surprising therefore, that a never-ending series of labour disputes should occur, with the workers demanding increases in wages and, of course, reinstatement. In the wake of these disputes, golden opportunities present themselves for the convenience of the Japanese, traitors and Trotskyist elements in their schemes for stirring up unrest among workers and inciting them to go on strike in order to force managements to accede to their demands. Several organizations, including the bogus "Association of the Shanghai Municipality for the Furtherance of the Welfare of Wharf Coolies" (上海市碼頭工人福利事業促進會), the bogus "General Labour Union of the Shanghai Municipality" (上海市布織工會) and the bogus "Cotton Mill Workers' Union" (紡織工會) have come into existence under Japanese sponsorship.

In face of all these unscrupulous plans, the loyal workers have stood their ground. Since the commencement of the present war of resistance, they have become conscious of their duty towards the state and have solidified their

front against the enemy. It is very encouraging to note the growing spirit of unification within the various labour bodies. In the Tramway Company, a movement is afoot for the merger of numerous mutual aid societies which have hitherto existed in different departments of the Company. Due improvement is also being made in those of the Omnibus Company and other similar concerns.

In consequence of the foregoing, local capitalists, taking cognizance of their reasonable attitude and good discipline, have accorded better treatment to their workers and provided them with various facilities in order to improve their livelihood.

Like any other undertaking of a gigantic nature, the Shanghai labour movement in its early stage has not been free from errors and shortcomings which are in direct proportion to their achievements. It is hoped that, based on past experience and with the lessons derived from their victories and defeats, Shanghai workers will redouble their efforts in marching under the anti-Japanese banner towards the road to glory and triumph.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 303799/34A

## REPORT

Date September 3, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - anti-Japanese and National Salvation periodical  
combined issue No.s 28 and 29.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *W.L. J. ... 101*

Attached herewith is a copy of the "Unity" (團結), a weekly periodical of an anti-Japanese and National Salvation nature, combined issue No.s 28 and 29, dated 21-8-38, which, besides containing articles dealing with the second year of the war of resistance, repercussions of the Soviet-Japanese Conflict on the China situation, furtherance of the Thrift Movement, principles of the Self-reform Movement, the necessity of establishing an united organization for the Shanghai labourers, immediate duties of the refugees and their future prospects and a close scrutiny into the so-called 'Outlines of the Anti-Japanese Campaign' as enunciated by the Trotskyist Clique, the following articles worthy of note are contained therein :-

- 1) Article entitled "To strengthen the anti-Japanese United Front". In this article, the writer stresses, among other things, the importance of carrying on vigorously the following movements in Shanghai :-
  - a) Movement for the protection of schools and other forms of educational institutions.
  - b) Movement for the protection of the Postal System.
  - c) Movement in opposition to the handing over of Chinese patriots to the Japanese Military by the Settlement authorities.
- 2) Comment entitled "A word to the authorities of the International Settlement" (summarized translation attached).
- 3) Correspondence reporting the guerilla activities in and around Nantung. The correspondent in his article states

Deputy Commissioner  
in Charge



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that the guerillas under review may be mainly divided into the following five categories :-

- a) Garrison Corps.
- b) Special Service Corps.
- c) Peoples' Self-defence Corps.
- d) Flying Regiments and
- e) mobile units for the Protection of Navigation.

4) Correspondence reporting the activities of the Trotskyist Clique in the Shanghai student circles (summarized translation attached).

5) Reports alleging the following concerns deal in Japanese goods :-

- a) Nyi Chong Hsiang Cotton Hong (義昌祥), No. 7 Kung Zung Li, Canton Road.
- b) Hwa Hsiang Cotton Hong (華祥), Footung Commercial Bank Building, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Honan Road.
- c) Zau Ching Kee Cotton Hong (乍錦記), inside Yung Ning Li, Honan Road.
- d) Nyi Foong Cotton Hong (義豐), inside Zung Tuh Li, Amoy Road.
- e) Zung Dah Cotton Hong (振大) on Rue du Consulat near Boulevard de Montigny.
- f) Dong Tai Chong Cotton Hong (同泰昌), west of the Market near Rue Marco Polo.
- g) Yung Shing Cotton Hong (永興) on Rue du Consulat opposite the Crystal Palace Theatre.
- h) Shing Yih Company (興業) on Rue du Consulat.

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i) Yung Shing Cotton Hong ( 等 鑑 ) in Zang Shing Li, on Avenue Edward VII.

j) Nan Kung Mou Cotton Hong ( 南 公 棉 ), in the Chung Wei Bank Building, Rue du Consulat.

k) Ho Mou Cotton Hong ( 合 花 ), next to Nan Kung Mou Cotton Hong. The two firms are, in reality, one and the same.

6) Reports to the following effect were published :-

- a) That the "East Asia Huang Dao Association", a traitorous organization, has appointed Tseu Hai Teing ( 周 海 清 ) and Zau Sih Lang ( 趙 雪 兮 ) as Head and Chief Secretary respectively, of the Association's branch offices in the districts of Feng Shien, Nanhwei and Chuensha.
- b) That following the steps of the National Government in Hankow, the Japanese Special Service men have organized likewise a "Youths' Corps" in occupied areas in order to press able-bodied men into military service and to train them for espionage work.

The editors in this issue published a notice to the effect that due to circumstances and technical difficulties, printing in Shanghai has been impossible since the publication of Issue No. 27 and that only after meeting with numerous handicaps the publication has been rendered possible in the form of the present combined issue, which was printed in outports. As a result of this delay, many timely articles had to be abandoned.

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for which the editors wished to express their sincere apology to both the readers and the contributors.

A lengthy statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the first anniversary of the August 13 Incident is reproduced in this issue in addition to a manifesto of the Shanghai Association for the Promotion of the Thrift Movement.

*D. S. Remond*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*Copies to all D.O.s and French Police.*

*D. S. R.*  
5/9.

Summarized translation of a short comment appearing in the combined issue No.s 28 and 29 of the "Unity" (团结), an anti-Japanese and National Salvation weekly periodical dated August 21, 1938.

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A Word to the Authorities of the International Settlement.

There is every proof to support the forgone conclusion that the assassination of Superintendent Loh Lien Kwe in the International Settlement was the work of the running dogs of the Japanese bandits. The question of whether this conclusion is accurate, we are content to temporarily leave aside, but the one point which we may firmly assert is that the assassination in question was the natural outcome of the repeated concessions granted the Japanese by the Authorities of the International Settlement. In other words, it was the direct result of the constantly wavering policy of the Settlement Authorities vis-a-vis the Japanese bandits.

While fully appreciating the strenuous efforts made by the authorities in the past year in maintaining peace and good order in the Settlement, we cannot help feeling uneasy at their submissive attitude towards the Japanese who have so often created disturbances in the Settlement. On August 13, (1938) the Settlement Police proceeded to the Sun Sun Hotel where a large quantity of hand grenades were concealed by the Japanese, to search for the firearms. Upon arrival, they met with instant refusal from the Japanese and had to content themselves with placing guards at the entrances and exits of the premises as a precaution, as a result of which the hand grenades were prevented from being brought out. The fact that the Japanese were later allowed to remove the hand grenades, we are really at a loss to explain.

What the "Lone Battalion" had been striving for was but the liberty to hoist their national flag. We have found it hard to logically convince ourselves that the hoisting of a flag had anything to do with the maintenance of peace in the International Settlement. The greatest significance in the act of hoisting the national emblem, to our mind, is to show our respect and love for our country and to manifest a spirit of unity. It is positive encouragement and not negative destruction. Even a two-years-old boy can tell that it has no bearing whatsoever on the maintenance of peace and good order in the Settlement. Quick action was taken, however, by the Authorities against the men of the "Lone Battalion", with the tragic result that, in addition to the breaking of the pole whereon the Chinese national flag was to fly, scores of casualties were inflicted on the latter, three of whom were fatally injured. We want to ask the Settlement Authorities why similar measures were not adopted against the Japanese who concealed bombs in the Sun Sun Hotel? Is it possible that it was because the Japanese had in their possession bombs whereas the men of the "Lone Battalion" were empty-handed?

It should be noted that concessions given the Japanese merely serve to heighten their bestial desire, a victim of which was Loh Lien Kwe.

We have advanced our advice to the Settlement Authorities to refrain from suppressing patriotic movements. If the Authorities really care to uphold righteousness and humanity, they would do well to enlist the support of the 350 million citizens in warding off the evil influences of the aggressors and traitors. Since the saying that "the harder the pressure, the stronger the resistance" still holds true, it

is to be hoped that the Authorities will re-consider their attitude and recognize the tremendous **strength** of the people, which had been silently but vividly demonstrated on August 12, 13 and 14 when the national colours were flying every where throughout the foreign settlements.

Summarized translation of an article entitled "Activities of the Trotskyist Clique among the Shanghai student circles" published in the Correspondence Column of the "Unity" (团结) combined issue No.s 28 and 29 dated 21.8.38.

In the minds of the general public, there exists only a very vague idea regarding the sinister designs of the traitorous Trotskyist Clique. As part of the multitude engaged in the task of national salvation, we feel charged with the responsibility of revealing the truth which has been hidden from student circles in Shanghai.

At the moment, there are two kinds of publications emanating from time to time from the various distributing centres of the Trotskyist Clique, namely (1) the "Struggle" (斗争) and (2) the "National Salvation Youth" (救亡青年). These publications are often disseminated amongst other non-Trotskyist periodicals such as the "Unity", "Emancipation" and "Students' Livelihood".

In a meeting recently held in a certain middle school for girls on X X X Road, measures were adopted for the Trotskyist elements to filter into the student circles, where they may conveniently estrange the relationship between the students and the school instructors and at the same time to gather intelligence regarding national salvation activities, which will ultimately be conveyed to the Japanese military authorities in exchange for subsidies which the latter are only too willing to pay.

In the Pootung Guild Building, there is a certain medical practitioner, who, under the camouflage of his noble profession, is in reality an operative of

the Trottskyist Clique. Aided by his medical assistant, who is also an operative, he utilized his office as a base for spreading Trottskyist propaganda.

In a certain vocational middle school on Chungking Road, another one of their bases has been recently established. Their agents in this institution, probably clothed themselves as students, frequently accused the school authorities of being traitors. As these agents are newly enlisted members of the Clique and their ability, therefore, is not up to the requisite standard, their endeavours have not met with much success.

Of the faculty of a certain middle school on Carter Road, there is a member who is affiliated with the Trottskyist Clique. He states that he is in constant contact with the Communist "Central" in Hankow and that he is a member of the Third Internationale. He says he is to publish a periodical which will be under the title of "Eclipse" ( 食士 ), the initial number of which will be published on August 13, 1938. According to his plans, the office of this periodical will be used as a communication centre between and for the convenience of the various schools. He is also said to have mapped out a system whereby Shanghai will be divided into six districts, in each of which three to four persons will be detailed to take charge. In short, all his schemes will only serve to augment the Japanese Special Service organs in gathering intelligence.

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A certain Society has been established recently which is another of their bases but in a new form. The promoters of this society pretend to be responsible members despatched by the Third Internationale for duty in and around the Shanghai area. Victimized by their clique

clever machinations, many unsophisticated students unconsciously became their agents.

Although the influences of the Trotskyist Clique is at present far from being tremendous, nevertheless our students must at all times be on their guard and ready to expose Trotskyist plots wherever and whenever an opportunity presents itself.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch,  
REPORT

Date: July 30, 1938.

Subject: National Salvational Periodical "Unity", issue No. 27.

Made by: C.D.J. Sih Tae-liang

Forwarded by: C. Chayard

Attached herewith is a copy of National Salvation periodical "Unity" (团结), issue No. 27, dated July 24. Apart from articles dealing with the attitude of the U.S.S.R. towards the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the present war situation, Japanese intrigues in China, opposition to the proposed control over schools and the post office by the political administrations sponsored by the Japanese and the recent strike and unrest among the workers of the Hwa Chen and Foh Sing Tobacco factories, it contains the following:-

*C.J.S.*  
*31*  
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- 1) Article entitled "How to commemorate the August 13th anniversary" (Outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities). In this article the writer disapproves the commemoration of the anniversary by the usual form of holding meetings or shouting slogans in streets, but advocates the promotion of a thrift movement which would be of practical help to the present war of resistance. (Note: Arrests were recently made by the Special Branch in connection with this movement.) The following measures are proposed for the occasion of the August 13th Anniversary:-
  - a) That National Salvation workers should urge their relatives, friends, school mates, colleagues and others to participate in the thrift movement and organize them by convincing them of its political significance.
  - b) That all citizens should be induced to do their duty towards the nation and that energetic anti-Japanese elements should extend their propaganda activities among the popular masses.

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c) That, whenever possible, representatives should be sent to pay due respect to the "800 warriors" interned in the Settlement and contributions should be collected to comfort them.

2) Report stating that the vanguards of the new 4th Army under the command of General Hong Ying (項英) (Ex-Red Army Commander) have reached Footung and the vicinity of Nantao, and that approximately 7,000 men of the same army have advanced to Hau-Su-Kwan (許墅關) near Socchow.

3) Report alleging that the following concerns are dealing in Japanese goods:-

- a) Huh Taoong (合眾) Underwear Company, Shantung Road, which is alleged to be manufacturing underwear for the Japanese.
- b) Lun Hwa (綸華) Dyeing Factory, No. 4, Lane 446, Ningpo Road.
- c) Chi Chang Cotton Cloth Hong (緒昌), 18 Shiang Fung Loong (香粉弄), off Nanking Road.
- d) Zung Kang Cotton Cloth Hong (仁康), North Shiang Fung Loong (北香粉弄), off Nanking Road.
- e) Sz Dah (四達) Cotton Cloth Hong, Tientsin Road.
- f) Sung Foong (申豐) Dyeing Factory, 365 Ningpo Road.
- g) Sz Dai (時代) Printing Press, Foochow Road, which is said to be printing literature on behalf of the Japanese.

4) A correction to the effect that the Tung Yah College (東亞) and the Daung Yang (塘揚) Primary

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School, mentioned in the 25th issue as being among the schools having had financial relations with the Japanese, should read "The Tung Fang College (東方) " and the "Dong Wan (唐文) Primary School."

See Tung Fang  
C. D. I.

D.B. (Special Branch)

387. Copies to all D.O.S.

D.B. 387

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT Date July 29, 1938.

Subject: National Salvation Periodical "Unity", issue No. 26.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tae-liang

Forwarded by C. L. S. [Signature]

Attached herewith is a copy of "Unity", anti-Japanese and National Salvation periodical, Issue No. 26, dated July 17, 1938. The following articles are contained therein:

- 1) Article entitled "The southward drive of the Japanese Army", dealing with various aspects of the war.
- 2) Article entitled "Weekly review of the International Situation."
- 3) Article entitled "Guerrilla activities in the rear of the enemy", dealing with the urgent task of organizing guerrilla units among the peasants in the occupied areas.
- 4) Article entitled "How to extend activities in the occupied areas around Shanghai", advocating the return to their native provinces of the vast number of unemployed in Shanghai for the purpose of creating disturbances in the rear of the enemy's armies.
- 5) Article entitled "To intensify the 'Students' Return to the Country Movement'", stressing the necessity of students on vacation in the country of taking part in National Salvation activities.
- 6) Article entitled "Creation of a new form of drama", discussing the need of creating dramatic art in line with the current situation, and its effect in strengthening the morale of the people.
- 7) Article entitled "Activities of the Trotsky Clique in refugee camps", stating that operatives of the Trotsky Clique are engaged in activities in refugee camps, detrimental to the war of resistance.

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8) Article entitled "Some questions arising from the boycott of Japanese goods", explaining the effectiveness of the boycott movement and urging the Shanghai population to guard against the machination of traitorous merchants.

In its "Special Articles" column, the publication reproduces a lengthy epistle addressed to the Chinese people and army by Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the war of resistance.

The following items regarding Japanese merchandise:

1. Copper coins collected by Japanese Authorities have been transported to Ho Shing (和興) Brass Factory, 61, Mandalay Road, where they are believed to have been melted.
2. Smuggled Japanese goods such as sugar, sea products and toys are on sale in the Chinese owned Nyi Zien (義泰) & Co., Kiukiang Road near Yu Ya Ching Road, in which shop both Chinese and Japanese salesmen are employed.
3. Chinese silk products have been brought to Shanghai by the Japanese from warehouses in the interior and are reported to have been purchased by the under-mentioned silk hongs:
  - a) Kiu Loong (九龍) Silk Hong, Lane 360, House 13, Peking Road, which is the heaviest purchaser. Silk valued approximately \$200,000 has been placed in stock by this hong. Wong Ming Kiu (王鳴九), the manager, is said to have received warnings

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from patriots.

- b) Ching Zung (經貽) Silk Hong in the Silk Hong's Guild (絲綢會) on Shanse Road, whose manager is one Zi Lih Ming (徐立民). A large quantity of silk is also on sale in this hong.
- c) Keng Foang Silk Hong (庚豐), South Wusih Road, whose manager is Wang Ping Kwei (汪炳奎).
- d) Teing Dah Silk Hong (鼎大), Lane 400, House 7, Peking Road. Its manager is Niu Tse Chi (牛植池).

4. The Creation of a syndicate in Shanghai dealing in Japanese silk products is envisaged by two traitorous bankers, Fu (傅) and Wong (王), respectively heads of the Hangchow Branch of the Chekiang Provincial Bank and the Hangchow Silk Bank in Hangchow. Over ten thousand bales of silk products have already been procured during the last few days, from which a net profit of several million dollars may be made in the opinion of Fu, who is residing at No. 623 West Taepoo Road.
5. In Chow Kia Chiao (周家橋), a village in the Western Area, the Tien Ih (天一) Weaving and Dyeing Factory has, since August 13, 1937, been in the habit of dyeing cotton and distributing the same to various silk and piece goods shops for sale under the guise of native products.
6. Matches on sale in local exchange shops are mostly enemy goods, notwithstanding the fact that marks of "MADE IN CHINA" or "GENUINE NATIVE PRODUCTS" are printed on the containers. Exchange shops are requested not to

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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be blinded by monetary gain thus forgetting their  
duties as Chinese citizens.

*See The Army*  
C. D. I.

*DBR*  
D.C. (Special Branch).

*Copy to all D.O.*

*DBR*  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

803994

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SHANGHAI~~

REPORT

Date July 20, 1938.

Subject..... National Salvation Periodical "Unity" (国民团结),

Issue No.25

Made by C. D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Gao

Attached herewith is a copy of "Unity," Issue No.25, dated July 3, 1938, which contains articles of the usual national salvation nature and the following reports :-

(1) French Authorities prohibit Chinese schools in the French Concession from registering with the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office. Several schools in the French Concession are alleged to have had relations with the Japanese.

(2) One Chiang Heng Poo (姜恒甫), Chairman of the Peace Maintenance Association of Wong Tien (五店), Kashung, who is wanted by Chinese mobile units, is taking refuge in the Sing Dah Meu Cloth Hong (新大成布莊), Sing Chong Lee (新昌里), North Fokien Road.

"Enquiries made by the staff of Section 1 regarding this report, show that Chiang Heng Poo is a friend of Mr. Zung Loh Jui (陈罗记), manager of the Hsu Dah Meu Cloth Hong (徐大成布莊), No.5, Lane 136, South Wusieh Road; he has visited Zung at his shop on several occasions in the past. It is also reported that he returned to Kashung about one month ago."

(3) List of Chinese shops alleged to be dealing in Japanese goods and also a report that bombs were found on June 25 in the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 46 Shanse Road.

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## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Enquiries have been made by this section at the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association but no confirmation can be obtained regarding the report that bombs were found there on June 25. The officers of the Association state definitely that the Association had not been intimidated in any manner.

A translation of the above mentioned three articles is also attached.

This copy of "Unity" was obtained through an agent, but observation maintained by the staff of this Branch on newspaper stall-keepers in the Settlement show that none of these booklets are on sale and it would appear that they are distributed privately, on a small scale.

Sih Tse Liang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies with translations to:

D.O. 'A'  
D.O. 'C'  
her. moner.

DBR 24/7.

D. C. (Special Branch)

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS FROM "UNITY", ISSUE  
NO.25, DATED JULY 3, 1938

French Authorities Prohibit the registration of  
schools with "bogus" authorities ( ? The  
Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office )

It is reported that, for the sake of maintaining neutrality, the French Authorities are strictly prohibiting schools from registering with "bogus" organizations. Offenders are liable to be expelled within twenty-four hours.

It is also reported that the "Tsing Sing (清心)" Middle School For Boys, a Christian school, has already applied to the "bogus" authorities for registration while the Chien Shing (健行), Tung Yah (東亞), and Tseng Foong (曾豐) Schools and the Dong Yang (東陽) Primary School (all in French Concession) are having financial relations with the Japanese.

Owing to the publication of a report in the News Digest of the 6th (?) stating that a certain Christian school would register with the "bogus" authorities, the students of the Tsing Sing Middle School For Boys held an urgent meeting on the day before the examination and as a result demanded the school authorities to express their attitude. The principal denied the newspaper report and promised to uphold the integrity of the school and ensure the safety of the students.

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Political Refugees in Shanghai

(1) Following the fall of Wong Tien (王劍), Kashung, Chiang Heng Poo (姜衡甫), a well known member of the gentry, was appointed chairman of the Peace Maintenance Association of Wong Tien. In this

capacity he tried hard to enrich himself and made a considerable sum of money in smuggling salt. He is wanted by the Chinese mobile units for corruption. Consequently he has fled to Shanghai and is now residing in the "Sing Dah Meu Cloth Hong," Sing Chong Lee, North Fokien Road. Everyday he plays Mah Jongg at very high stakes. He was formerly the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the chairman of the "Committee to Support the Resistance Against the Enemy" at Wong Tien, near Kashung.

(2) Wong Hou Kwei (王厚廉), a native of Haiyen (Chekiang), a follower of Chang Zang Nyi alias Siao Chang (murdered in Pootung), is staying in Room 227, Chung Wei Bank Building (Rue de la Porte du Nord). He was a Kuomintang member at his native place and fled to Shanghai, after having embezzled sums of money from the sale of Liberty Bonds. He uses a motorcar and keeps a concubine at a certain place in the Western District. This concubine was a well known sing song girl whom he bought from a sing song house in Swatow Road.

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/ Suppression of Traitorous Merchants

At 10 a.m. June 25, two small bombs were found in the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 49 Shanse Road. Many brokers use this association for negotiations relating to dealings in enemy and smuggled goods, while xih Siao San (蔡信山) and Tsui Lau Sz (蔡老四), etc.

secretaries of the association, are engaged in altering trade marks etc. to facilitate exportation. These bombs were a warning to them.

Wong Ming Kiu (王鳴九), owner of the Keu Loong (九龍) Silk Hong, Foh Shing Li (復興里), Peking Road, and Zung Kia Ts (陳嘉之), owner of the Zung Kia Kee Silk Hong (陳嘉記綢莊) (address not given) have jointly established offices in a certain large hotel for dealing in smuggled goods. Wong is also undertaking the sale of more than \$100,000 worth of unclaimed silk recently transported from Hangchow.

The Doong Foong Sing (同孚信) Cloth Hong, Rue de Moulin, with a dyeing factory called Yoong Hwa (榮華) at Jessfield, is selling Japanese products under Chinese trade marks. The broker is one named Zien Ts Ziang (錢子祥), a native of Kading; the proprietor is named Zung (鍾), a native of Shaoshing.

The Van Yuan Hong (萬源義行), Yui Shing Li, Nanking Road, is selling Japanese fine cloth under the Chinese trade mark "Zien Foh (全福)". Broker: Zao Zai Sz (招才師), native of Ningpo.

The Hsu Dah Meu (許大茂) Cloth Hong, Sing Chong Li (新昌里), North Fokien Road, is also selling Japanese products under Chinese trade marks. Manager: Hsu Pao Ngo (許寶鈞).

The Zang Yui Sugar Hong (長義糖行), corner of Canton and Fokien Roads, is dealing in "enemy" sugar in large quantities. Japanese "devils" are seen to visit this shop on matters relating to business.

The "Siao Lu Soong" (小呂宋) Shop, East of Hoong Miao Temple, Nanking Road, has a stock of straw hats manufactured from Japanese material.

Manager: Yih Fuh Kong (葉茀康).

The Chung Hwa National Products Company (中華國貨公司), corner of Nanking and Fokien Roads, has Japanese silk in their silk department. Manager: Rui Xuan Mai (余源海).

The Doong Hwa Ziang (同華祥) Shop, Rue Protet, is dealing in smuggled rayon which is exported to Chekiang without trade mark.

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Correction :

The Zuh Sing Zung (呂新成) Cotton Cloth Hong, Rue du Consulat, has never been engaged in the sale or purchase of Japanese products.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. .... 84/111,

## REPORT

Date ... July 12, ... 1938.

Subject..... "Unity", a national salvation periodical, issues.....

..... No.23 and No.24.

Made by S. D. I. Sih Tse-liang..... Forwarded by C. G. ...

Attached herewith are two issues of "Unity" - Issue No.23, dated June 19, 1938, and Issue No.24 dated June 26, 1938. Apart from national salvation propaganda of the usual nature, they contain the following articles :-

- (1) A list of silk and piece goods shops and factories in the Settlement and French Concession which are allegedly dealing in Japanese products (Issue No.23)  
(An identical list is published in Issue No.24)
- (2) A list of Japanese piece goods and sea products. "Hazelwood" products are mentioned as being of Japanese manufacture. (Issue No.23)
- (3) A short article alleging that Mr. Tsui (朱), Dean, and Mr. Kiang (江), registrar, of the Tung Fong University (東方大學), 1163 Gordon Road, are traitors and in close touch with the Japanese (Issue No.23)
- (4) A report on certain Chinese concerns allegedly dealing in Japanese goods (Issue No.24)

A translation of the above mentioned articles is attached to this report.

It is worthy of note that these publications, though dated June 19 and June 26, only appeared recently. The irregularity in the issue and its non-appearance on due dates undoubtedly indicates the difficulty being experienced by the national salvation elements in having those booklets composed and printed, in view of the vigilant surveillance maintained by the Police over their activities.

*Sih Tse-liang*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*Copies to D.O. A and D.O. B**DBR 3/*

Translation of extracts from "Unity", Issues Nos. 23 and 24

(1) List of traitorous merchants

Name of Shop	Address	Name of Manager	Kinds of Japanese goods it deals in
Nyi Ching Feng (倪錦豐) Silk Shop.	Zung Ching Li, Peking Road.	Nyi Fah Nun (倪伯能)	Satin and artificial silk.
Yung Zung Yuen (永成源) Silk Shop.	Chung Liang Li, Ho Tsung Fang Foochow Rd.	(鍾亮房)	Silk
Van Loo Silk (萬蠶) Factory.	Sales Office: Lane 324, 15 Nanking Road.  Factory: 53 Singapore Rd.		Artificial silk and Indian silk.
Foh Sing (復興) Silk Shop.	21 Chai Foh Li, Ningpo Road.	Li Nee Sing (李念升)	Silk
Nyi Sin Shop (藝昇)	-do-	Chow (周)	Silk
Kwang King (光明) Silk Factory.	Kin Dong Tsung (金東昇), Rue Pere Robert.	Wang Chiu- ching (王九卿)	Silk
Yui Lung (裕綸) Silk Factory	South Wusih Road.		Silk
Sin Feng (新豐) Factory.	-do-	Pang (彭)	Silk
Tai Lai (泰來) Shop.	Yung Ching Li, Ningpo Road.	Kao Shih- tsing (高思清)	Silk
Foh Hsin Ziang (福興祥)	12 Foochow Rd. (cr. of Shanse Road)		Silk
Foh Hwa Hong (福華行)	6 Jen Ho Li, Yu Ya Ching Road.		Sugar
A.B.C. Under- wear Company.	Nanking Road	Huang Hung- chung (黃鴻勳)	Clothing material.
Huh Chung Underwear Co. (合眾)		Huang Ping- lung (黃炳倫)	Cotton cloth.
Yuan Zung (元盛) Cotton Cloth Shop.	Tientsin Road	Yuan Nyi Fang (袁義方)	Dyed cotton cloth.

<u>Name of Shop</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Manager</u>	<u>Kinds of Japanese goods it deals in</u>
Yuan Kou Zung (源茂盛)	Nanking Road.		Artificial silk and satin.
Pao Dah Ziang (寶大祥)	Boulevard de Montigny.		-do-
Yah Dah Ziang (協大祥)	-do-		-do-
Yuan Hsin Ziang (永興祥)	Avenue Edward VII & Fokien Road.		-do-
Tuh Feng Ziang (徒豐祥)	Rue du Consulat		-do-
Jih Sin Jen (日新金)	-do-		-do-
Jih Sin Tseng (日新成)	-do-		-do-

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(2) Article entitled "Do not eat sea products, eat less sugar, and do not wear artificial silk" (Issue No.23), which points out that the following articles are of Japanese make:-

a) Cloth of the following trade marks :-

Wu Foh Zih Ziang	(五福集祥)
Yang Ngoh	(陽鶴)
Chih Ziang	(吉祥)
Loong Deu	(龍頭)
Bi Loong Tsu	(斐龍珠)
San Yuen Pao	(三元寶)
Ng Yuen Pao	(五元寶)
Saung Mei Jen	(双美金)
Hung Saung Yu	(紅双魚)
Lan Saung Yu	(藍双魚)

b) Artificial silk.

c) The majority of sea-products now on sale in the market.

- a) Sugar.
- e) "Hazelwood" ice cream. 50% of the shares of the Chocolate Shop has been sold to Japanese. (Apparently the writer has mistaken the Chocolate Shop for the manufacturers of "Hazelwood" ice cream).
- f) The Yung Joo Ziang (永和祥) Cotton Cloth Shop, near Ts Lan Fang Alleyway (芝蘭坊), Rue Kraetzer, has in stock 800,000 dozen pairs of stockings and 300,000 dozen pairs of gloves, which are of Japanese manufacture.
- g) Ming Jui (明治) Company, 5 Chow Chih Li, Peking Road, is engaged in dealing in "enemy" goods. The company claims to be a British firm in order to mislead the public.
- h) Cement used in building construction is mostly of Japanese origin. At present, the market is full of "Onoda" cement.

.....

(3) Traitorous elements in educational circles (Issue No.23)

Mr. Tsui (朱), Dean, and Mr. Kiang (江), Registrar of the Tung Fong University (東方大學), corner of Robison and Gordon Roads, are on intimate terms with Japanese. They daily visit Room 317, New Asia Hotel, to conduct their soulless business. They intend enlarging their school and are looking for new premises, in order to enrol students during the summer season to carry out their treacherous policies among students. Citizens of Shanghai, especially those of the educational and student circles, should quickly deal with these shameless traitors.

Telephone Nos. of Tung Fong University: 31107-31890.

Telephone No., New Asia Hotel: 43320 (Mr. Kiang, Room 317).

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(4) How to Deal with Traitorous Merchants (Issue No.24)

- (a) Buy no enemy goods.
- (b) Persuade others not to buy enemy goods.
- (c) Warn traitorous merchants against dealing in enemy goods by means of telephone or letters or verbal persuasion.

The article also contains the names, addresses, etc. of the following three shops which are allegedly dealing in Japanese goods :-

(1) Wu Feng Hong 2nd floor of Sin Manager:  
(五豐行) Tai Bank, corner Chao Jui Yuan  
of Honan and ~~Sikking~~ (趙瑞元)  
Roads.

This firm deals exclusively in woollen and other Japanese goods.

(2) Heng Feng Sin Wu Foh Loong, Manager:  
(恒豐信) Shanse Road. Wu Ping Tai  
Cotton Cloth (吳炳泰)  
Shop.

It deal in Japanese silk.

(3) Kia Chong Chung Ziang Li, Manager:  
(嘉昌) Foochow Road. Chang Chi-nun  
Silk Shop (張濟能)

This shop deals in dark silk.

In addition, the article alleges that the Shanghai Hwa Wen (華文) Pencil Factory is selling Japanese produced pencils as Chinese product, after they have been painted and marked with the name of the factory.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXSection,

## REPORT

Date June 16, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical,

Issue No.22

Made by G.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Grandjean

Appended hereto is a copy of "Unity", Issue No.22.

Although the issue is dated June 5, 1938, it made its appearance only recently. It is believed that the delay may be due to the raid carried out by the Municipal Police on June 3, 1938 on house No.6/234 Mapai Road (Vide Special Branch report dated June 3, 1938 on Anti-Japanese and Communistic publications). The publication contains the usual number of articles, of which extracts that are of interest are translated as follows :-

1. Article entitled "Punish the traitorous merchants." It states that the "Standard" cloth made by the China A.B.C. Underwear Company, 562 Nanking Road, is composed of Japanese material and that the ownership of the "Chocolate Shop" has been transferred to Japanese interests. It also alleges that more than 50% of the shares in the Hazelwood Ice Cream Company are held by Japanese and urges the people not to buy enemy goods and to warn merchants against dealing in enemy products by word of mouth, by telephone or by writing.
2. Announcement by the Editorial Department of "Unity." It states that a delay of four days was necessary in the appearance of this issue, due to the preoccupation of officers of the "Unity." It requests the readers of "Unity" to help and participate in the work of this publication.
3. Slogans: "Resist determinedly the examination of textbooks by the bogus organization," "Punish X X



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## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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bookshop for undertaking to print textbooks prepared by the "Dah Dao Government," and "Oppose the destruction of China's culture and the enslavement of the people by the enemy and traitors."

4) Article entitled "A refugee visiting group." It describes the visit by a party of about thirty refugees of a certain refugee camp to another establishment, during which speeches containing anti-Japanese sentiments were made. One of the speakers in welcoming the visitors said: "We are very grateful for the visit by the inmates of X X refugee camp. We are both suffering hardships and tribulations. We have been deprived of our farms and houses by the Japanese devils. We have become inmates of refugee camps because we are homeless and penniless." In one of the speeches made by a visitor, the following passages appear: "We are very glad to have the opportunity of visiting your camp and very grateful for the warm reception accorded us. As hinted at by the chairman, the refugees are suffering from a lack of unity. For instance, when the landlord of a certain house which has been occupied by refugees desires to take it over, the only thing the refugees can do is to allow themselves to be evicted from the premises. If we refugees do not help one another, who will help us? Recently the Japanese had the intention of taking over the 4th Refugee Camp of the International Relief Committee, but their attempt was later abandoned owing to the opposition of

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of the refugees and the Committee. We have heard that the Japanese intend to take over all the refugee camps in Shanghai. The taking over of the refugee camps means the taking over of the lives of the refugees by the Japanese. They have occupied our territory and destroyed our homes. Are we still willing to let them to take over our lives and to be their slaves? No! - we swear not to be their slaves! We want to resist!!! Resistance by one man is impossible. We must resist unitedly. We refugees ought to unite first before we can solicit assistance from national salvation bodies, charity organizations and the authorities of the Settlements.

The following is an extract from a song sung by the congregation before the visitors departed :-

"In order to obtain final victory, we must organize ourselves, and arm ourselves..... To struggle for the emancipation and independence of the race, beat down Japanese imperialism."

Sik Tse liang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

16/6

Rec'd to D.C. (S. B.)

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch XXXX  
**REPORT**

Date June 9, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical,

Issue No. 21.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. G. G. S.

Attached herewith is a copy of "Unity", Issue No. 21 dated May 29, 1938 (before the arrest of the three male Chinese in custody). The publication contains the usual number of articles, of which extracts that are of interest are translated as follows:-

- 1) Article entitled "The enemy intends to make a move for peace." It states that after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Nanchang, the enemy needed a rest. They, therefore, asked a number of disgruntled politicians, pro-Japanese elements, traitors and other gullible persons to promote a movement for peace. It is said that several pro-Japanese elements including representatives of Wong Keh-ning and Liang Hung-tse have been meeting in Hongkong, discussing the terms and conditions for cessation of the war.
- 2) Article entitled "Peace terms offered by the Japanese invaders, which are destructive to China," stating that the Japanese militarists have drawn up certain terms to be submitted to China when the latter's military forces are defeated. The terms are said to run as follows :-
  - a) A special regime for North China independent of the National Government but subject to Japanese supervision be established, and the various foreign concessions in Tientsin be placed under control of the special regime. All economic developments in North China must be undertaken by Japanese capitalists.
  - b) That Inner Mongolia be independent of the National Government.

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c) That Nangchow, Shanghai, Nanking and all the places connected with these three cities, and the districts between Nanking and Nusuchow be designated as demilitarized zones.

d) That Japanese advisors be appointed to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Communications and Industry.

e) That China eliminate all communistic elements and sever relations with the U.S.S.R., and obey the dictates of Japan.

The article also states that recently a number of secret conversations took place in Nongkong, during which overtures for the termination of the war were discussed.

3) Article entitled "The 2nd Special District Court will be changed into a French Concession Tribunal," stating that the French authorities will take over the 2nd Special District Court and administer it on behalf of the National Government of China.

4) Article entitled "Germany has no intention of helping China," stating that after her recognition of "Manchuokuo," Germany stopped shipping further supplies to China for the construction of a railway between Hunan and Kweichow and deliberately delayed the fulfilling of orders for arms and ammunition placed with her by China.

5) Newsitem entitled "Punish the traitorous merchants." It states that a number of Chinese merchants have purchased large quantities of Japanese silk piece goods from

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Abeichi Yoko, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Yoshida & Company and Okki Yoko, and that of those merchants, the Yuan Chow Sheng (源茂盛), piece Goods Shop, 12 Loong Sien Yuen, Hanking Road, the Yao Dah Ziang (耀大祥) and the Yah Dah Ziang (協大祥), piece Goods Shops on Rue du Consulat near Rue Marco Polo, the Yuan Hsing Ziang (永興祥), piece Goods Shop, 58-60 Rue Tourane, the Teh Feng Hsiang (德丰祥), piece Goods Shop, 315 Rue du Consulat, the Jih Sing Tseng (日昇增), piece Goods Shop, 114 Rue du Consulat, and the Jih Sing Sheng (日昇生), piece Goods Shop, 166 Rue du Consulat, are the heaviest purchasers.

- 6) Article entitled "The employees of the 'Shun Yao' demand the continued issue of maintenance allowance," listing several demands made by the employees including one that one year's wages be issued.
- 7) Article entitled "The enemy schemes to carry out terroristic acts against the newspaper circles." It states that realizing that resorting to the writing of threatening letters, tossing of handgrenades and the bribing of certain newspaper operators has not produced any effect on the attitude of these people, the enemy and the traitors are now planning to murder those leading newspapermen who refuse to modify their attitude despite the overtures offered. It is said that certain directors of the "Standard" have begun to pay attention to the intrigues of the enemy.

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A number of copies of this booklet were seized in a raid on house No. 6, Lane 234 Nanhai Road on June 3, 1938 (vide Special Branch report dated June 3, 1938 on the anti-Japanese and communistic publications - further developments.)

*Sch. Tschang*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*DB2 FILE*

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## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGD.

S.1, Special Branch, Box 8034A

## REPORT

Date May 28, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical.

Issue No. 20.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *S. C. Lee*

Attached hereto is a copy of "Unity," Issue No. 20 dated May 22, 1938. The following articles are contained in this publication :-

- 1) Article entitled "Our troops evacuate the city of nsuchow according to plan."
- 2) Article entitled "Where has the Conservative party gone?" It criticizes the foreign policy adopted by the Conservative Party of Great Britain as tending to encourage the fascist countries in their aggression upon peaceful states.
- 3) List of contributors to the "Unity."
- 4) Current events dealing with the phases of the war of resistance, the strike of Chinese workers in an iron mine owned by the enemy in Manila and the arrest of Japanese people by their own government on suspicion of being concerned in a movement to oppose aggression upon China.
- 5) Article entitled "The Customs employees and their struggle," dealing with the recent strike of customs employees and their protest against the taking over of the administration by the bogus organization.
- 6) Article entitled "The development in the movement of the postal workers for the protection of the postal administration," dealing with the formation of an association by the workers to protect the administration.
- 7) Article entitled "Accelerate the forming of a united organization for the workers in Shanghai."
- 8) Article entitled "Opposition by lawyers to the taking over of the Special District Court." It runs as follows:- "It is reported that the "Reformed Government" will make

*D.S. Pitts*  
*10/4**G.D. Sih*  
*10/3**S. C. Lee*  
*10/15*  
*10/15**361*

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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## REPORT

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an attempt to take over the Shanghai Special District Court at the instigation of the Japanese, in disregard of the interests of the Powers concerned. It is also reported that several traitors who are connected with the Special District Court, including a nephew of Liang Chao-chung (梁朝宗), will assist in the proposed taking over of the District Court. It is said that Ling Hung-chi (凌鴻智) was involved in several murder cases in connection with his love affairs while staying in Tokyo, Japan, and in Hangchow, for which crimes a warrant for arrest was issued. Recently through the assistance of the Japanese Naval authorities, he was appointed head of the Special District Court by the "Reformed Government". It is further reported that the French Concession authorities are prepared to convert the Special District Court in their area into a 'French Concession Tribunal' in order to be better able to deal with the attempt of the bogus government to take over the Court. The lawyers in Shanghai are said to be very indignant at the taking over of the District Courts, which is under contemplation by the Japanese and the bogus organization, and are reported to be discussing ways and means of dealing with the situation."

9) Article entitled "The foreign policy pertinent to the war of resistance and its spirit." This article is a reproduction of the one appearing in the Ming Yi Weekly (民智周刊), Issue No.18, and calls for the adoption of a foreign policy aiming at the furtherance of relations between China and the Powers in sympathy with China and supporting all international machinery for the preservation

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of peace.

- 10) Article entitled "Build up the armed strength of the masses," dealing with the arming of the people.
- 11) Article entitled "The three fundamental principles governing the organization of the people and the only line of approach for the day," dealing with the various methods of organizing the people according to their qualifications, occupations and political convictions.
- 12) Correspondence Columns: One of the letters under the caption "Concerning the China A.B.C.Underwear Company (562 Nanking Road) states :- "With reference to the purchase of enemy material by the China A.B.C.Underwear Company as related in Issue No.16, I should like to detail below the result of the investigations made by me:-

"The China A.B.C.Underwear Company has been in existence for a number of years, with its sales office situated on Nanking Road and its factory on Connaught Road. The manager is Huang Hong-chun (黃鴻鈞), who is an old muddled headed man, a running dog of capitalists. He fawns on the rich and oppresses his workers. He was in his younger days a pauper and later worked as a launderer in foreign countries. Afterwards he returned to China and through financial assistance accorded him by some persons I do not know - he established a factory and became a rich man through dealing in Japanese goods.

"During the January 28 Incident 1932, the people of the Western District became very angry with him, because he dealt in Japanese products. Fearing that these people

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would do him bodily harm, he went into hiding, leaving his factory in the hands of his two relations, Huang Chi-tssoong (黃其聰) and Huang Ling-chien (黃林鑑). When members of the People's Anti-Japanese Association went to his factory, they only found his two relations on the premises. As these two men were regarded as his close associates, they were arrested and punished by being paraded up and down the streets, carrying an inscription on their back, 'I am a traitorous merchant.'

"Huang Hong-chun, the old traitor, again dealt in Japanese goods after the signing of the agreement stopping the Shanghai war in May, 1932.

"According to reliable information, all the material used in his factory is bought from the Nippon Kabushiki Kaisha. He knows that articles bearing the trade marks 'A 5-colour globe,' 'A blue phoenix' and 'A shining sun' are known to the public to be Japanese goods, and in order to hide the truth from the people, he erases these trade marks and replaces them with the mark 'Produced by the Chung Yang (Central) Weaving & Dyeing Factory, Dixwell Road.'

"He has now established a sundry article department in his sales office on Nanking Road. 80 to 90 per cent of the articles stocked by that department are of Japanese origin. The 'Park' fountain pens at present on sale at that department are Japanese imitations of the real ones.

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"Brethren, we must punish the traitorous merchants and such as Huang Hong-chun by dissuading others from making purchases in their shops."

13) Article entitled "In memory of Mr. Zi Shah-ming ( 余若明 ), a courageous national salvation worker." The writer states that Mr. Zi was absorbed in refugee relief work when he died. He died penniless but held to his post as an executive member of the "War Society" ( 戰社 ).

Sih Ts Liang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

R.A.D. (S.P. B.)

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXXXXX, 297

## REPORT

Date May 24, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical,

Issue No.19.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford

Attached hereto is a copy of "Unity", Issue No.19 dated May 15, 1938. In Item No.8 under the title of "Punish the traitorous merchants" a denunciation is made against the Yuan Shen Cotton Cloth Company ( 元盛 ) on Tientsin Road, because of its dealings in Japanese goods and advises the readers of "Unity" to warn traitorous merchants against such practice and against dealing further in enemy products.

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of the publication :-

- 1) Article entitled "The importance of the movement for the protection of the Customs," stressing that the customs revenue forms an important source of national income for China, and urges the customs employees and the local residents to persist in their stand against the taking over of the Shanghai Customs and to request the British authorities to re-consider their attitude towards the Customs.
- 2) Comment entitled "Intensify the struggle against traitors," suggesting that in order to preclude the possibility of the various government organs including the Special District Court, the Customs and the Post Office being taken over by the invaders and traitors, the people in Shanghai should request the authorities of the Powers concerned to control these organs and that the treaties signed between China and the Powers concerned, in respect of these organs, should be suspended for the time being.
- 3) News item alleging the desertion of enemy soldiers. It states that about 200 Japanese soldiers stationed in Nantao have deserted and have come into the two Settlements

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and that about 2,000 in Soochow have mutinied, of whom 200 have now been arrested and escorted to the Japanese Commander's Headquarters for Central China.

- 4) Article entitled "Obtain a correct appraisal of the present situation," asserting that the position of the enemy, military, political, diplomatic and economic, is turning out unfavourably, and urging the people to persevere in the struggle.
- 5) List of contributors to the "Unity."
- 6) Article entitled "Struggle for the integrity and independence of the Customs," urging the customs employees to unite and protect the integrity of the Customs administration, and the people at large to support these employees in their struggle against the invaders and their running dogs.
- 7) Article entitled "Intensify the struggle against the Fish Market established by the bogus organization," exhorting the fish merchants not to cooperate with the traitors.
- 8) News item entitled "Punish the traitorous merchants." It states that the Yuan Shen Cotton Cloth Company (元盛), situated on Tientsin Road in the International Settlement, of which Yuan ih-fang (袁義芳) is the manager, is dealing in enemy cloth. The readers are urged to warn these traitorous merchants verbally or by writing against dealing further in Japanese goods.
- 9) Article entitled "How can we promote the movement for injections against cholera among the labourers," advising the labourers to allow themselves to be inoculated and the

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employers to shorten the working hours and to improve the sanitary condition of their factories.

- 10) Article entitled "How can we develop our diplomacy," asserting that the best friend of China at present is Soviet Russia, and advising the people to support the League of Nations as the bulwark for peace.
- 11) Article entitled "The wild Japanese ox, which is sinking deeper and deeper into slough." The writer describes the social, political, economic and financial conditions in Japan and makes an estimate of the ability of Japan to continue the war with China for a lengthy period.
- 12) Manifesto issued by the Chinese employees of the Shanghai Customs opposing the taking over of the administration by the bogus organization; open letters from the residents of Shanghai to the National Government, the people throughout the country, the brethren in Shanghai and to the people in Europe and America.

FILE

Sih Jsi Liang.  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

X Yuan Shen Cotton Cloth Store (元盛), No. 50 Zuan Ching Li (善興里), Loong Ze Yuan (龍字園), Tientsin Road. Proprietor: Yu Yi Fang (俞義芳) and his son Yu Ziang Kwen (俞祥坤). They did deal in Japanese goods on May 21 but not at present.

Extract with above particulars forwarded to D.O. "A"

D.C.A.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch Section,

## REPORT

Date May 20, 1938.

Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical, issues No.16 and 18.

Made by C. D. I. Sih Tee Liang Forwarded by C. Crawford

Appended hereto is a copy of "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical, Issue No.18 dated May 8, 1938. The following articles contained therein are worthy of note:-

- 1) Article entitled "Extension of the movement for thrift," urging the people, especially the women, to economize in their expenses and contribute the money thus saved towards the relief of refugees and the purchase of liberty bonds, and to purchase only national goods instead of "inferior" products.
- 2) Comment entitled "Support the 2nd world Youth Congress," advocating the extension of Chinese propaganda to foreign countries, especially New York, where the Congress is to be held.
- 3) Article entitled "Three fundamental problems in connection with the present national salvation movement," pointing out the necessity for capitalists to support the war of resistance, for hot blooded youths to participate in the war and for readers to educate their friends and relatives.
- 4) List of contributors to the "Unity."
- 5) Letter from Footung telling of the activities of Chinese mobile units in the districts of Feng Hsien, Chuansha and Nanhwei, Footung.
- 6) Article entitled "An open letter to sisters in various circles," urging the women folks not to buy enemy goods and to economize in their expenses.
- 7) News items entitled "Punish the traitorous merchants." It runs:- "Huang Ping Lung (黃炳聰), Manager of the Hoh Chung Underwear Company (合興), recently

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sold large quantities of cotton cloth, which had been stolen by Japanese soldiers from Chinese cotton cloth factories in Hongkew, to various cloth shops (including the Yah Dah Ziang (雅大祥) and the Pao Dah Ziang Cloth Shop (寶大祥)). He has also contracted with the Japanese military for the supply of several hundred thousand sets of uniform. The A.B.C. (562 Nanking Road), the Dah Yih and other underwear companies are also engaged in making uniforms for the Japanese military. These traitors should be punished."

- 8) Article entitled "Postal employees unite," urging the postal workers to support the postal workers' union and to struggle against the enemy and the traitors who are attempting to take over the postal administration.
- 9) Manifesto issued by the Chinese employees of the Shanghai Customs opposing the taking over of the Customs by traitors.
- 10) News item entitled "Hasegawa and his subordinates engaged in squeezing money before their departure." It states that when Hasegawa was in command of the Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters, he caused to be sold about 50,000 bags of wheat stored at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf and the Joint Savings Society godowns at the price of \$4 per bag and exacted \$6 for each ton of coal removed from Foochow.
- 11) Remarks by the Editorial Department of the "Unity." It runs: "In addition to the measures published in the previous issue of the "Unity" for the collection of contributions, receipt books for \$1 contributions have

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been prepared and distributed. It is hoped that recipients of these books will do their best in collecting contributions. Receipt books for voluntary contributions have also been prepared and distributed. Receipts for contributions should be issued in future so that reference can be made.

12) News item entitled "Enemy soldiers at Sungkiang sign suicide pact." It states that recently twenty one Japanese soldiers stationed at Sungkiang signed an agreement whereby they would commit suicide should they be despatched to the front.

13) Article entitled "A discussion on the organization and function of the people's political council," emphasizing that the council should be representative of every political party, public body and the army and that the council should be empowered to deliberate on domestic and foreign affairs of the country.

14) Article entitled "The protracted war of resistance and the development of small industrial enterprises." This is a reproduction of an article published in the Dah Kung Pao at Hankow, stressing the need for the development of small industrial enterprises so that the workers can be employed during the war of resistance.

15) Article entitled "An analysis of the brutal psychology of the Japanese invaders," stating that the adoption by the invaders of brutal methods in the war is intended to accelerate the subjugation of the Chinese people, but that the effect produced is the opposite of that desired by the invaders.

16) News item entitled "The National Editors' and Compilers'

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Anti-Enemy Association". The item runs:- "The War Time Culture Society was recently organized for the purpose of promoting culture relative to the war and of increasing the strength of resistance. At 3 p.m. on 17th (April ?), the Society held a reception for persons connected with cultural circles in Wuchang and Hankow, when about 40 persons including Wong Yung Sung (王芸生), Tsien Tsing Zai (錢俊齋), Wong Hsiang Zung (王向辰), Loo Loong Chi (羅隆基), King Tseh Jen (金則人) and Fan Tzu Nien (潘梓年), attended. Chang Shun Ru (張申府), a promoter of the Society, presided. During the proceedings, discussions on the establishment of a newspaper and periodical circulating library, etc. took place. One of the resolutions passed was that a national editors' and compilers' anti-enemy association be formed. (全國編著人抗敵協會) .

17) Correspondence columns. One of the letters under the title of "What shall we do in Shanghai" states:- "After the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, we who served as nurses to wounded soldiers had nothing to do. After obtaining a certain amount of money from the sale of handkerchiefs, we decided to buy some cloth and make clothes with it and donate these clothes to the refugees. When we visited a certain refugee camp, and saw the deplorable condition in which the inmates lived, we felt very sorry. Some of the children sang for us several national salvation songs and thanked us for the gift we brought them. Their initiative and brightness were admirable, while mellow voice in singing had a telling effect."

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upon us. Recently through the introduction of Mr. XX we administered injections to the refugees in various camps. We talked with them, and when we touched upon the subject of their homes, copious tears ran down their cheeks. Although the children, we found, were very thin, yet they were still very bright, singing "Down with Japan" as they jumped."

Another letter entitled "The enemy collects copper cents," states:- "In March of last year, when smuggling on a large scale was going on in North China, ronins of the enemy in Shanghai were engaged in collecting copper cents and exporting them to Japan for the manufacture of arms and munitions to be used against us. Now the enemy is sending a large number of ronins and Chinese traitors to Shanghai for the purpose of collecting copper cents and of disturbing our financial fabric. The collection of copper cents by these ronins and traitors this time is public, because they are supported with armed force. They visit every exchange shop, and when the exchange shop can offer no more copper cents, they ask the shop to collect same for them. They buy 290 copper cents for every dollar - a decrease of 10 cents in the rate of 300 copper cents decreed by the National Government. It is reported that about 50 million copper cents have been exported from Shanghai. Traitorous merchants! Wake up! The copper cents obtained by the enemy from you will be used in the manufacture of arms and munitions with which to kill you. Brethren in Shanghai, rise and dissuade and prevent the merchants

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from selling copper cents to the enemy."

Among the articles contained in issue No.16 (copy attached) dated April 24, 1938, is one entitled "Punish the traitorous merchants." It states that because summer has come, the enemy forces have approached various uniform makers on Shantung Road and asked them to make summer uniforms for their soldiers and police of the bogus organization. The Hoh Chung Underwear Company alone has contracted for the supply of 100,000 uniforms. The article advises that readers individually or in groups call at these companies and warn them against making uniforms for the enemy, and that readers refrain from eating marine products and wearing clothes made of artificial silk.

*Det. Sec. Liang*  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1., Special Branch 8034A

## REPORT

Date May 13, 1938.

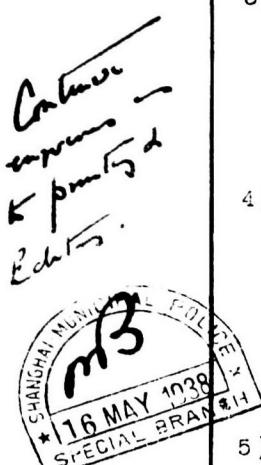
Subject "Unity" - an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical.

Issue 17, dated May 1, 1938.

Made by C. D. I. with Tae-liang. Forwarded by C. Crawford

Attached herewith is a copy of "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation periodical, Issue No. 17 dated May 1, 1938. It contains the following articles:-

- 1) Article entitled "Commemorate May Day by consolidating and extending the people's anti-Japanese united front," exhorting the workers in Shanghai to strengthen their organizations in order to be better able to deal with the enemy.
- 2) Comment dealing with freedom of speech and the press.
- 3) An announcement by the "Unity" stating that the paper has been in financial difficulties and requesting the readers to contribute as much as possible towards the expenses of the publication.
- 4) Article entitled "How can we carry out political work among the ranks of guerrillas," dealing with the importance of maintaining a strong liaison with the guerrillas and the conducting of propaganda among the people with whom the irregulars are in contact.
- 5) News item regarding the recent activities of guerrillas in Feng Hsien, Nankwei and Chwansha in Footung. The writer states that there are many guerrilla units stationed in the vicinity of Feng Hsien. The most powerful unit (2000 strong) is commanded by one Ting Shih San, who has now surrendered to the Japanese. Regarding Chwansha, the writer states that the Japanese occupied the city on April 9 and that one of the mobile units in the vicinity commanded by one Li Tae-ming, who surrendered to the Japanese has now revolted. The rank and file of the unit are said to be very bitter against the Japanese after experiencing ill-



C. D. I. S. L.  
16/5  
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J. B. R.  
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treatment at their hands. Regarding Nankwei, Ya Dao Sung, Commander of a mobile unit stationed at that city, is said to be negotiating with the Japanese for the surrender of his corps.

- 6) News item dealing with the progress of the war on the various fronts.
- 7) List of contributors to the "Unity."
- 8) Article entitled "People's culture and its construction," declaring that 80% of the people are uneducated and advocating that the people engaged in cultural pursuits in Shanghai should take the lead in promoting and extending a movement for the furtherance of people's education.
- 9) Article entitled "The Tsing Hsiao Dramatic Club," describing its dissolution as the result of a difference among the promoters.
- 10) Article entitled "How can we promote the literary movement in Shanghai," exhorting the people engaged in literary pursuits to unite.
- 11) Article entitled "The war of resistance and improvement in the livelihood of the people." This is the reproduction of an article published in the Sin Hwa Jih Pao at Hankow on May 5, dealing with the necessity for an improvement in the livelihood of the people during the war of resistance.
- 12) Article entitled "The elimination of traitors." It states that after suffering defeats on the field of battle, the Japanese are expected to direct their attention to the utilization of Chinese traitors in setting up bogus organizations in territories already occupied by them, and it urges the people to prevent the plan of the Japanese by

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by destroying all such bogus formations.

13) Article entitled "The strong unification of Chinese workers during the war of resistance." The article states that at the beginning of February, Chu Hsueh-fan (朱雪範) Sze Liang-yuin (水祥雲), Ho Han-wei (何寒威) and four other members of the Shanghai General Labour Union arrived in Canton. They held a meeting with the Canton Various Trade Workers' Anti-Enemy Committee and submitted the following suggestions:-

- a) That the National Government be petitioned to so amend the labour law as to compel workers of every trade to join their union.
- b) That skilled workers be registered.
- c) That a national labour union be organized.
- d) That all workers be armed during the war of resistance.

The Canton committee members are said to have approved the suggestions. The article adds that afterwards Chu Hsueh-fan and his party left for Changsha, where they had conversations with labour leaders, and it was unanimously agreed that a national labour union be formed. Thereafter, Hsueh and his party departed for Hankow, where they held conversations with Tien Ah Tan (田艾丹) and Hu Ting San (胡廷山), representatives for the workers in Hankow. As a result of this consultation, a meeting of the promoters of a national labour union took place on March 8 during which representatives of eighteen labour unions including the National Postal Workers' Union, the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, the Peiping-Hankow Railway Workers' Union, the Shanghai General Labour Union, the

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Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Linggo Railways Workers' Union were appointed to serve on the preparatory committee.

The article goes on to say that following the inauguration of the preparatory committee, many labour unions in various provinces expressed their desire to join the National Labour Union and that even workers in districts, where no labour organizations existed, were, inspired by the formation of the national labour union, agitating for an organization of their own. Judging from the efforts made by the labour unions, the plans for a national labour union will be successfully realized.

The article also stresses the necessity (1) of cooperation between the government and the workers, (2) between the various political parties, (3) between labourers and their leaders during the war of resistance.

14) Article entitled "General principles of propaganda to be carried out in May." The article states, among other things, that the people in Shanghai should participate in a movement for the elimination of illiteracy by conducting character reading classes, supplementary schools, newspaper and book reading groups, by publishing popular and interesting dramas and other such literature, and by conducting discussion groups. The people should economize in their expenses and contribute the money thus saved towards the relief of refugees. The article suggests that each person prepare a box for his daily savings and contribute the money thus saved for 10 days, fortnight or one month either towards the relief of refugees or the

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purchase of liberty bonds. The article also urges the people not to buy enemy goods and to promote the use of national products. The third point stressed by the article is that the people should be inoculated against disease and donations of medicines to the various refugee camps ~~should be made~~. The fourth point is that as a result of the killing and raping by the enemy in districts occupied by them, a large number of refugees have flocked to Shanghai, and in order to relieve the sufferings of these people, rich persons should establish factories and every person should help promote the sale of products made by these refugees. The fifth point stressed is that the people in Shanghai surrounded by the enemy should remove all differences between them, because strength, the article contends, grows from unity. The sixth point is that the people must not cooperate with traitors in organizing bogus formations, either political or otherwise. Relatives and friends of traitors should sever their relationship with them. The people should take an oath on May 9 not to buy Japanese goods, <sup>or</sup> to become traitors and to sever all relations with traitors.

Regarding propaganda relating to anniversaries in May, the article states that most of the anniversaries were brought about by the "Japanese robbers." It stresses that to commemorate May Day, (1) the workers should be further united; (2) the workers in Japanese factories should be organized and the unemployed workers should not accept any invitations to work in Japanese factories and should join mobile units in Japanese occupied

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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territories; (3) the capitalists should regard their workers not only as producers but potential fighters in the war of resistance. They should treat the workers well and establish factories for the unemployed.

The article states that May 3rd is the anniversary of the application for the first time of armed oppression to the Kuomintang by "Japanese robbers." The anniversary relates to the massacre of Chinese soldiers and civilians by the Japanese in Tsinan on May 3rd. The violence committed by the "Japanese robbers" in Tsinan was designed to prevent the extension of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

The article states that May 4 is the anniversary of the participation of Chinese students in the national salvation movement, which developed into an anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist movement. This movement was also one for the development of new culture. In commemorating the anniversary this year, teachers, students newspapermen and writers should engage in cultural work of an anti-enemy and anti-traitor nature, while the people in various walks of life should unite and struggle against the enemy.

Regarding May 5, it is the anniversary of the assumption of office by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as provisional president in the Canton Government. It is also the anniversary of the birthday of M. Marx. The armistice agreement between China and Japan regarding the hostilities around Shanghai was also signed on this date in 1932. In order to commemorate this anniversary, we

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should emulate the fighting spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and M. Marx in waging the war of resistance to the bitter end.

May 7 and 9 are the anniversaries of the presentation by Japan of 21 demands and their acceptance by China in the 4th year of the Republic of China, when the various countries in Europe were engaged in the Great War and President Yuan Shih Kai was exceedingly interested in becoming the emperor of China.

May 30 is the anniversary of the tragedy brought about by British policemen in connection with the death of Koo Tseng Hung, a worker employed in a Japanese factory. He was beaten to death by Japanese. May 30 is the anniversary of one of the important movements for the liberation of the Chinese race and the movement is the precursor of a great revolution in China between the 25th year and 27th year of the Republic of China, because without the May 30 Incident, the northern punitive expedition would not have advanced so quickly.

*Exhibit A B C  
D  
Sik Tse Liang  
D. C. (Special Branch)*

May 29 is the anniversary of the signing of the Ho-Umatsu Agreement and May 31 is the anniversary of the signing of the Tangku Truce Agreement. The "Japanese robbers," by virtue of these agreements, have established a special sphere of influence in North China, menacing the integrity of Hopei and Charhar. We should, therefore, regard these anniversaries as object lessons and oppose any compromise with the enemy, concludes the article.

*Sik Tse Liang  
C. D. I.*

D. C. (Special Branch)

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date May 16th 1938.

Subject National Salvation Movement - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-mian. Forwarded by C. L. Chung

Further to the attached report dated April 26, extensive enquiries have been made with a view to ascertaining the address of the distribution centre and the printing base of the "Unity" Weekly, but so far these efforts have been unsuccessful, but it has been established that the suspect Zau Zeu-szu actually resides at Lane 120, House No.5 Kiao-chow Road and that he is a student of the Medhurst College, 34 Ferry Road.

The suspect has been shadowed for the past three weeks and his daily movements have been found to be rather regular. He attends the school every afternoon and occasionally visits the Lyric Theatre, Peking Road. He has never visited any printing shops nor been seen to carry any further printing matter. He has made several visits to the newspaper vendor outside No.18 Avenue Haig, but has not delivered any further printing matter to this person. The vendor has ceased to sell the "Unity" Weekly since discovery by Police on April 25th.

Further efforts will be made along a different line in an endeavour to trace the origin of the Weekly.



S. C. (Special Branch).

S. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

C. D. S. Shih

S. C. 80-76

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGIST.

No. S.B.D. 80379  
s.1. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 26, 1938

Subject National Salvation Movement - "Unity" issue Nos. 15 and 16 and  
"Student Livelihood" issue No. 12.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Grayford

Forwarded herewith are copies, together with summarized translation, of two weeklies entitled "Student Livelihood," issue No. 12 dated April 14, and "Unity" issue Nos. 15 and 16 dated April 17 and 24 respectively. Both these booklets contain articles of an anti-Japanese and national salvation nature.

Both publications were purchased from a newspaper vendor outside a Chinese medicine shop, No. 18, Avenue Haig, near Yu Yuen Road (Bubbling Well District). A watch was kept on this newspaper vendor and it was noticed that at 5.45 p.m. on April 25, a male Chinese of the student type, age about 20, height about 5' 3", slim build, wearing grey coloured long gown, approached the newspaper vendor and handed over to him a number of copies of "Unity" issue No. 16 and then left. This individual was followed to house No. 5, Lane 120, Kiaochow Road, a fairly large Chinese dwelling house of the better class and believed to be the residence of the person shadowed. He entered the house and remained inside up to 8 p.m. when the watch was discontinued.

This male Chinese was carrying an exercise book, inscribed on the cover of which was a name in Chinese Zau Zeu-szu (趙傳書), which is presumed to be the name of the suspect.

Enquiries are now proceeding with a view to locating the address of the distribution centre and the printing base of the above mentioned publications.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I.

- 1) Article entitled "How can we recognize the new military successes achieved by us?" This article quotes the reasons given by General Chen Chen for the victory achieved by the Chinese Army at Taierchwang and advises the readers not to be discouraged at any setbacks the Chinese Army may receive in future before the Japanese military forces are exhausted.
- 2) Comment entitled "To conduct extensive propaganda against the bogus organization at Nanking." This comment relates that the real object of the Japanese, in setting up bogus organizations staffed by Chinese traitors, is to stabilize the conditions in the territory occupied by them in order to enable them to carry out further military operations at the front and to obtain necessary supplies through the medium of these organizations.
- 3) Comment entitled "Positive ways of preventing the dumping of smuggled goods belonging to the enemy," suggesting that one way to prevent entry of smuggled goods into the local market is to mobilize those traders whose business is affected by the smuggling of the enemy's goods, and the people in exposing the merchants dealing in smuggled products and meting out public punishment to these offenders. Another way is to list all smuggled goods and display these lists in all shops for the information of their patrons.
- 4) Article entitled "Due recognition to be given by us to the emergency congress of the Kuomintang," emphasizing that the attitude adopted by the Congress in dealing with the national crisis is the correct one.
- 5) Current events dealing with the success achieved by the Chinese troops in the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, the proposed merger of the "Provisional Government" at Peiping and the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, the assassination of Dr. Herman C.E. Liu, the foreign policy pursued by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Great Britain, the plebiscite in Austria and the reorganization of the French Cabinet.

- 6) List of contributors to the "Unity."
- 7) Article entitled "Due recognition to be given by financiers and industrialists in Shanghai to the period during which the war of resistance and reconstruction of the nation are proceeding side by side." The writer advises the financiers and industrialists in Shanghai to invest their money and develop industrial undertakings in the interior instead of limiting their endeavours to Shanghai.
- 8) Article entitled "Support for the unified organization of students in Shanghai." The article states that the students' organizations in Shanghai were unified about two weeks before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai and deplores a split in the ranks of the students, which has occurred, because of a difference in opinion.
- 9) News item "Rise and oppose the brutal acts committed by the Japanese invaders." It states that the Japanese soldiers in China are poorly disciplined and indulged in brutal acts. Even in neutral areas they kidnap girls and women and rape them. As an illustration, it is alleged that a girl named Tai, who was a student of a middle school was kidnapped on a certain date by Japanese soldiers while walking along Medhurst Road. She was released after she had been outraged for several days. Worried over the insult she had been subjected to and ill, she died. Her parents were very resentful of the Japanese soldiers who kidnapped their daughter, outraged her and brought about her death, but they did not reveal the matter to the public because they considered their honour was concerned.
- 10) Letters from schools dealing with the activities of students in the national salvation movement.
- 11) Methods to distinguish the enemy's products." The writer lists ten kinds of commodities produced by the enemy and gives the characteristics of each kind.

- 12) Letter from schools describing the hoisting of five barred flags by several middle schools on the occasion of the inauguration of the so-called "Reformed Government" at Nanking.
- 13) Article entitled "The new Minister of Education in the bogus government is a trafficker in drugs." The writer says that Chen Cheh-ming, the new Minister of Education in the so-called "Reformed Government" was formerly a trafficker in drugs. After his appointment to the Ministry of Education, his Japanese wife has been residing at the New Asia Hotel and is in charge of a narcotic transportation organ. Chen's eldest son is alleged to be engaged in travelling up and down the Nanking-Shanghai Railway line, transporting opium, heroin and other drugs.
- 14) Article entitled "In memory of Dr. Herman C.E. Liu," eulogizing the good character and patriotism of the deceased.
- 15) Remarks by the editorial department. It states that the 15th issue of "Unity" came out one month late and ascribes the delay to an unforeseen incident that occurred when the issue went to press.

1. Article entitled "A letter to the teachers and fellow students in the city in connection with the assassination of Dr. Herman C. B. Liu," urging these people not to fear the terroristic acts of the Japanese but to carry on their duties the same as performed by the late Dr. Liu.
2. Article entitled "In memory of President Liu," lamenting the tragic death of Dr. Liu at the hands of terrorists and urging the readers to reply to the enemy by strengthening further their determination to continue the struggle for the independence of the race to the bitter end.
3. Article entitled "Walk towards the gendarmes Headquarters of the Japanese invaders." This is an account of the participation of a number of students in the funeral procession of the late Dr. Liu who walked behind the bier on foot.
4. Song entitled "The anti-Japanese College Song." The wording of the song encourages the students to make sacrifices until the Japanese invaders have been driven out of China.
5. Article entitled "How to relieve you from melancholy," suggesting (1) a clear outlook on life; (2) participation in movements of the people; and (3) organisation of activities aiming at stimulating students to action.
6. Article entitled "A social meeting of the students association," giving an account of the proceedings of the function.
7. Article entitled "Our work," describing the extra-curricular activities of students.
8. Article entitled "Two aspects of the terroristic movement." Minimizing the effectiveness of terroristic acts resorted to by Chinese patriots and exhorting the students in Shanghai to unite in order to be better able to deal with the traitors and Japanese invaders engaged in terroristic acts against Chinese educationalists.
9. Article entitled "Responsibility of our young teachers," advising these teachers to explain the importance of unity to their pupils and of their loyalty to the nation, and the barbarity of the Japanese in killing the Chinese and destroying their property.
10. Article entitled "An account of the return to my native town." This article tells of the experiences of a boy who returned to his war ravaged native town.
11. Poems of a patriotic nature.
12. List of contributors to the "XYO SHENG SHENG XUO".

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

## REPORT

Date March 31, 1938.

Subject (in full) List of contents of various issues of the national salvation publication "Unity".

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Attached herewith is a list containing summaries of the different issues of the national salvation publication entitled "Unity" which are on file in the Special Branch.

*C. Crawford*  
D. I.

2/3  
3/3  
D.C. (Special Branch)

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF VARIOUS ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL SALVATION PUBLICATION "UNITY" (统一).

<u>Date &amp; No. of issue</u>	<u>General contents</u>	<u>Special articles</u>
Issue No.1, 9/12/37.	General situation in China; attitude of various Powers towards the Far Eastern problem; furthering of the National Salvation movement in Shanghai. Urging local Chinese residents to assist in National Salvation activities by refusing to cooperate with the "enemy" and exposing traitors.	In an article entitled "Three Warnings" bearing on the Japanese parade through the Settlement on December 3, 1937, the Settlement authorities are described as being pro-Japanese. The incident, it states, (bomb throwing incident) was perpetrated as a challenge of the power of the Settlement authorities, who are alleged to be only interested in pleasing the 'enemy' and, therefore, lack all sense of righteousness owing to their failure to offer any resistance. (10th & 11th lines, page 13, "Unity" issue No.1).
Issue No.2, 14/12/37.	New stage of the war of resistance; local press under the domination of Japanese censorship; current events, etc.	In an article entitled "Masks and Heart," Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, and Mr. O. Trautmann are described as having "the desire to subdue China and the Chinese people," and the public are advised not to be misled by the reasons and arguments of the imperialists, pro-Japanese, and traitors.
Issue No.3, 21/12/37.	Supporting General Chiang Kai-Shek's utterances on national salvation; situation in Chinese Customs; general political situation; refugee problems; general principles of propaganda, and current events.	Advocating the conducting of National Salvation propaganda on the occasion of the anniversaries falling between December 24, 1937 and January 1, 1938.

Date & No.  
of issue

Issue No.4,  
28/12/37.

General contents

Puppet organizations in Shanghai; suggestions relating to political and military reorganization; life in refugee camps.

Issue No.5,  
4/1/38.

Opposition to the "Shanghai Citizens' Society," dancing girls and National Salvation movement; demands of workers of Chung Hwa Book Co.; current news, etc.

Special articles

This issue contains nothing of special interest. As regards the puppet organizations in Shanghai such as the "Shanghai Dah Dao City Government," (Page 1), the writer simply advises the Shanghai citizens to ignore the ordinances of all puppet organizations and to denounce the traitors who are working for the Japanese.

- (A) Denouncing the management of the Chung Hwa Book Co. for oppressing the workers, and requesting the public to support the oppressed in their demands for the resumption of work and the issuing of maintenance fees. (Page 11)
- (B) Condemning terroristic activities against traitors. The writer states:- "Should the Shanghai citizens Society materialize, we should announce its promoters and members as the common enemies of the people .... As regards the assassination of Mr. Loh Pah Hung (羅伯衡) we do not know whether it is in connection with the organization of the Shanghai Citizens' Society. Anyway, we are opposed to the adoption of terrorism by individuals in dealing with traitors, but we hold that traitors can be got rid of by means of non-cooperation and moral pressure to be enforced by the masses. Assassination and other terroristic activities are detrimental to peace and order in the Settlement, and consequently they are beyond our sympathy." (page 14)

Date & No.  
of issue

Issue No.6,  
11/1/38.

General contents

Cooperation between capital and labour; agitation among workers of the Chung Hwa Book Co.; world political situation, and current news.

Special articles

This issue contains an article entitled "Support the Protest of the Government,"\* (Page 2) which criticises the alleged weak attitude of the Settlement authorities towards the Japanese. It states briefly as follows:-

"The Settlement authorities have failed to maintain their neutrality by allowing the Japanese to use the area north of the Soochow Creek as a base of military operations against the Chinese and to do whatever they pleased in the Settlement such as the indiscriminate arrest of Chinese residents etc. .... Furthermore, the Police Department of the S.M.C., on Jan. 1, 1938, issued a proclamation to the effect that whoever commits violence against the troops of ~~any~~ nation will be handed over to the military authorities concerned to be dealt with. Will the Settlement authorities thus fail to recognize the Chinese sovereignty in the Settlement? ...." (Translation of this article attached to file.)

Issue No.7,  
18/1/38.

Articles advocating non-cooperation with the Japanese and traitors; suggesting the elimination of traitors working with national salvation bodies; exposing the object of the Japanese in promoting puppet organizations; advising the management of the Chung Hwa Book Co. to settle the demands of the workers as soon as possible.

This issue contains nothing of special interest.

Date & No.  
of issue

Issue No.10,  
11/2/38.

General contents

Articles denouncing the Shanghai Citizens' Society; opposing the collection of tax by the General Tax Bureau which is under Japanese control; opposing the brutal acts of the Japanese troops; suggesting the organization of house wives in order that they might be engaged in sewing clothes for soldiers, etc.; a list of silk firms dealing in Japanese goods; etc.

Issue No.11,  
15/2/38.

Articles dealing with the support of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, the unification of cultural movements, and possible assistance from the U.S.S.R., etc.

Special articles

(A) Article denouncing the Shanghai Citizens' Society:  
"..... The Shanghai Citizens' Society is an organization through which the Japanese attempt to replenish their war chest. ... The rehabilitation of the Hongkew Area should be undertaken by the Shanghai Municipal Council, to whom all the Chinese citizens in Shanghai should render assistance in maintaining the neutral state of the Settlement. ..... We must demand the Settlement authorities to protect our life and property and to suppress the illegal "Shanghai Citizens' Society." (Page 2).

(B) Article opposing the General Tax Bureau which is under the control of the Japanese authorities:-  
".... Since the French authorities do not approve the collection of General Tax by the Bureau, there is no reason why we cannot request the Settlement authorities to do likewise. Should the Settlement authorities fail to maintain their neutral state the three million Shanghai citizens might give up their obligation to pay Municipal rates."

In an article entitled "Students in Shanghai should be mobilized," the writer urges the students in Shanghai to continue to show the spirit displayed by them during past student movements and to participate extensively in the organization of the people in Shanghai, especially among the working class.  
(Page 7)

Date & No.  
of issue

Issue No.12,  
25/2/38.

General contents

The articles in this issue advocate the following:-  
Cooperation between capital and labour.  
Overthrow of traitors and puppet organizations.  
Support of the workers of the Chung Hwa Book Co.  
Detecting the activities of terrorists in the employ of the Japanese and suppressing newspapers under the control of the Japanese.  
Struggle against employers by workers of Japanese factories.

Issue No.13,  
4/3/38.

Articles urging the women in Shanghai to work for the emancipation of the nation; advising the intelligensia to be on their guard against the tricks of the Japanese dramatists and educationalists, etc. who arrived from Tokyo recently to assist in the suppression of anti-Japanese dramas and songs; urging people in the employ of Japanese official organs and factories to withdraw; stories of atrocities committed by Japanese troops.

Special articles

Among other matters, this issue contains a report to the effect that the Japanese military are securing Chinese women under the pretext of enlisting female workers for Japanese cotton mills and that about 100 females have thus been obtained and sent to brothels on Tiendong and Woosung Roads for the use of Japanese soldiers. (Page 9).

In an article entitled "How to commemorate the Women's Day," it is alleged that the "enemies" are attempting to abduct Chinese women from the Settlement to be raped in Hongkew; that two young girls were kidnapped from the Bund; that an office has been established in the Continental Emporium Building (Nanking Rd.) for securing women under the pretext of enlisting female workers, etc.; that many females being deprived of all clothing, are detained in a large building in Chapei. (Pages 7 & 8)

Date & No.  
of issue

Issue No.14,  
11/3/38.

General contents

List of contributors of money towards the "Unity," opinion on the student movement in Shanghai; the significance of the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen; international situation and the war of resistance; the mobilization law in Japan; and other articles of the usual national salvation nature.

Special articles

- (A) Advising the students in Shanghai to improve their political knowledge and strengthen their organization so as to increase their efficiency in conducting the national salvation movement. They are asked to maintain relationship with students out of schools and to educate the illiterate whenever possible so as to increase the patriotism of the popular masses. (Page 7)
- (B) Report to the effect that certain local middle schools have received threatening letters instructing the principals to give up their anti-Japanese attitude. (Enquiries into this report have been made, Vide Special Branch report dated 25/3/38).

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**SECRET**  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL

S. B. REC.

No. S. B. D.

344 S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT Date March 24, 1938

Subject (in full) National Salvation Movement - "Unity", Issue No. 14.

dated March 11, 1938.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. G. G. (S. B.)

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch), a translation of articles No. 4 and 8 contained in the attached periodical, is submitted herewith.

An enquiry is being conducted with a view to verifying the report contained in Article No. 7, and the result will form the subject of a separate report.

Sih Tse Liang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (D. I.)  
Extracts from No. 8 and  
be sent to D. O. I. Station  
for use

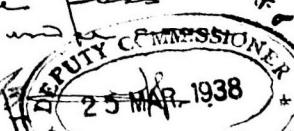
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C. D. I. S. B. 25 MAR 1938

Translation of Article (4) "List of contributors  
of money towards the "Unity"."

.....

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Amount of contributions</u>
Yung Kee (容記)	\$5.40
Nyien Kee (嚴記)	\$2.00
Kuo Kee (國記)	\$2.00
Zung Ziang-pu (陳祥甫)	\$1.00
Yang Dong Kee (楊同記)	\$1.00
Mr. Chen (陳先生)	\$1.00
Sze Kee (仔記)	\$0.77
Tse Tse (之子)	\$0.50
Wong Kee (黃記)	\$0.30
Sz Kee (詩記)	\$0.20
Loh Chun (黎群)	\$0.113
Miss Zing (靜女士)	\$0.10
Liu Kee (呂記)	\$0.10
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	\$14.483

Translation of Article (8) entitled "Opinion on  
the Student Movement in Shanghai"

.....

(1) Elevate the standard of political knowledge of  
students and make them realize their responsibility:

The enemy in Shanghai is engaged almost every day in creating bogus organizations, and dumping large quantities of goods, as well as carrying out other economic exploitation. To extend the anti-traitor activity and the encouragement of the local residents in their firm stand in the non-cooperation movement also the continuance of contributing to the expenses incurred in the war of resistance. - these are the most essential points in our present work. Shanghai students must realize, in the political sense, the importance of the "May 4th" and December 9th" Movements, (translator's note : May 4th - Anniversary of the outbreak of the General Strike in 1919, caused by students' agitation; December 9th - Anniversary of the Anti-Autonomous Movement started by the students in Peiping in 1935), and hold themselves responsible for educating and organizing the local residents in the same spirit which they have shown in the past. They should elevate the standard of political knowledge, and stand firm in their support of the war of resistance to the bitter end, and discard the pessimistic view held by certain people. Students must understand that we can win the final victory by adopting the tactics of prolonged resistance in conformity with our political and economical situation.

(2) Strengthen the united front of the students :

During the past, the students used to divide themselves into different cliques and conflict in views after occurred, with the result that national salvation work was affected. As the existence of the people is being threatened by the enemy, the students should know that they will be overthrown each time if they fail to eliminate the common foe - the Japanese invaders. Consequently, the students should strengthen their united front not only for the sake of national independence, but their own freedom as well.

(3) Reform the curriculum, shorten the period for classes, and unify the study and national salvation movement :

That the Chinese students should devote themselves to study, without meddling in national affairs, is the hope of our enemy. Shanghai students should now use all their spare time in conducting propaganda among the merchants, labourers and refugees, and make them organize. At present, classes are held in various local universities and middle schools as much as forty-two hours per week, thereby preventing the students from having any time with which to conduct national salvation work. Furthermore, local school authorities continue to adopt the same curriculum as in the time of peace. During the present national crisis, the school authorities should reform the curriculum, shorten the period in the classes, and cease to teach classics.

(4) Harmonize relations between the teachers and students; remove obstructions against the student movement :

In the past, school authorities were in the habit of acting in accordance with the instructions of the Government to the disadvantage of the student movement. But at present, the common object of the people is to save the nation by resisting Japan, the school authorities in Shanghai should therefore, support the student movement.

(5) Organize research societies among students :

For the purpose of increasing the knowledge of students, research societies should be organized.

(6) Establish connections between the students in schools and out of schools:

As the result of hostilities, numerous students have been deprived of chances to study, but a number of them are participating in the national salvation activities. They can teach the students in schools with the experience they gained from national salvation work, while the latter can teach the former with the knowledge obtained from books. Both should assist each other in joining the research societies and participating in national salvation work.

(7) Students should endeavour to help illiterate :

Certain illiterate people are utilized as the tools of the enemy, consequently the students should establish classes in the vicinity of their schools and homes to train those illiterate people for the sake of national salvation.

(8) Learn the art of conducting a movement and so overcome unavoidable hardships :

Every school is established under its peculiar condition, and each student has his own personality and social background - these are vital points which the promoters must take note of.

(9) Try to induce others to believe in you and restrain your ill-feeling :

A number of people appear to have no interest in public spiritedness, owing to their lack of political knowledge, or due to family reasons, so the promoters should endeavour to induce such people to believe in them instead of exposing ill-feeling.

(10) Do not forget the students of the missionary schools:

It goes without saying that the political interest of the missionary school students is comparatively lower than that found in other students, but they can participate in the charitable movement. Moreover, the majority of the missionary school students are living with wealthy families. During this critical time, the national salvation movement will produce good results with the assistance of these students.

(11) Enlarge the student national salvation organizations:

In order to carry out the above mentioned activities, efforts must be made to enlarge student national salvation organizations, and induce large numbers of students to participate in them. Meanwhile, care must be taken to prevent traitors or quasi-patriots from joining the movement.

**SECRET**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.1, Special Branch ~~Section~~**REPORT**

Date ... March 22, 1938.

Subject ... National Salvation Propaganda - "Unity", Issue No.14, dated

March 11, 1938.

Made by ... C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang ... Forwarded by ... *C. C. Gao* D.C.

Attached hereto is a copy, with summarized translation, of the contents, of the weekly, "Unity" (團結), Issue No.14 dated March 11, 1938.

Of particular interest is Item No.7 entitled "A beginning has been made by the 'enemy' in destroying China's culture in Shanghai." The writer alleges that the principals of a number of local middle schools have received threatening letters from the 'enemy,' in which they have been warned that if they persist in their anti-Japanese attitude, they will be punished with handgrenades.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Sih Tse-liang*  
C. D. I.

P.A.

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value to us?*

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Summarized translation of the contents of "Unity".  
Issue No.14, dated March 11, 1938.

- 1) Article entitled "Commemoration of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and strengthening and extending of the people's front against Japan," urging the people in various districts under occupation by the Japanese to organize themselves into guerrilla units and to resist the Japanese.
- 2) Comment entitled "Pay attention to China's Bukharin," urging the National Government to eliminate people, like Bukharin of Soviet Russia, who conduct subversive activities against their country.
- 3) Article entitled "The present international situation and the future of the war of resistance." The writer states that the international situation has turned favourably for China and emphasizes that China must depend upon herself for its salvation.
- 4) List of contributors of money towards the "Unity."
- 5) Letter from Yien-an treating of a school whose curriculum is adapted to the requirements of the war of resistance.
- 6) Analysis of current events - "A review of Japan's General Mobilization Law." The writer states that the object of Japan's General Mobilization Law is to empower the Japanese government to mobilize the human and material resources of the nation to subjugate China. The writer advises the people to demand from the National government a general mobilization of the resources of the country in resisting Japan.
- 7) News item entitled "A beginning has been made by the 'enemy' in destroying China's culture in Shanghai." The article states that the principals of a number of middle schools in Shanghai recently received threatening letters from the 'enemy' alleging that they are anti-Japanese and warning them that if they refuse to modify their attitude, they will be punished with handgrenades.
- 8) Article entitled "Opinion on the student movement in Shanghai." The writer suggests eleven different methods of organizing the students in various services.
- 9) Article entitled "An international social meeting held in celebration of International Women's Day." This is an account of the meeting held on May 8 by the women's organization in commemoration of that day.
- 10) Article entitled "Arguments on the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communists in resisting Japan." This is a conversation between two patrons of a bath-house, one of whom is opposed to the participation of the Communists in the National Government, the other being in favour of the participation of all parties in the war of resistance.

- 11) Article entitled "An interview between Mr. Mo Chieh Tung and a reporter of the Sin Chung Hwa Pao at Sian." This is a reproduction of an article in the Sin Hwa Pao in Hankow in its issue of February 10, in which Mr. Mo Chieh Tung, a leading communist, reaffirms the fidelity of the communists to the Kuomintang.
- 12) Text of a circular telegram from the people's organizations in Shanghai to the people throughout the country despatched on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
- 13) Text of an open letter from the people's organizations in Shanghai to the people throughout the country on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun.
- 14) Text of an open letter from the people in Shanghai to Mr. Tong Shao-yi, written on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun.
- 15) Article entitled "a circular telegram despatched by the 1st conference of the women's federation in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia."

March 24, 38.

**National Salvation Movement - "Unity", Issue No.14,  
dated March 11, 1938.**

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch), a translation of articles No.4 and 8 contained in the attached periodical, is submitted herewith.

An enquiry is being conducted with a view to verifying the report contained in Article No.7, and the result will form the subject of a separate report.

Translation of Article (4) "List of contributors  
of money towards the "Unity"."

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<u>Name of Person</u>		<u>Amount of contributions</u>
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Liu Kee (呂記)		\$0.10
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		\$14.483

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the Student Movement in Shanghai"

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(2) Strengthen the united front of the students :

During the past, the students used to divide themselves into different cliques and conflict in views after occurred, with the result that national salvation work was affected. As the existence of the people is being threatened by the enemy, the students should know that they will be overthrown each time if they fail to eliminate the common foe - the Japanese invaders. Consequently, the students should strengthen their united front not only for the sake of national independence, but their own freedom as well.

(3) Reform the curriculum, shorten the period for classes, and unify the study and national salvation movement :

That the Chinese students should devote themselves to study, without meddling in national affairs, is the hope of our enemy. Shanghai students should now use all their spare time in conducting propaganda among the merchants, labourers and refugees, and make them organize. At present, classes are held in various local universities and middle schools as much as forty-two hours per week, thereby preventing the students from having any time with which to conduct national salvation work. Furthermore, local school authorities continue to adopt the same curriculum as in the time of peace. During the present national crisis, the school authorities should reform the curriculum, shorten the period in the classes, and cease to teach classics.

(4) Harmonize relations between the teachers and students: remove obstructions against the student movement :

In the past, school authorities were in the habit of acting in accordance with the instructions of the Government to the disadvantage of the student movement. But at present, the common object of the people is to save the nation by resisting Japan, the school authorities in Shanghai should therefore, support the student movement.

(5) Organize research societies among students :

For the purpose of increasing the knowledge of students, research societies should be organized.

(6) Establish connections between the students in schools and out of schools:

As the result of hostilities, numerous students have been deprived of chances to study, but a number of them are participating in the national salvation activities. They can teach the students in schools with the experience they gained from national salvation work, while the latter can teach the former with the knowledge obtained from books. Both should assist each other in joining the research societies and participating in national salvation work.

(7) Students should endeavour to help illiterate :

Certain illiterate people are utilized as the tools of the enemy, consequently the students should establish classes in the vicinity of their schools and homes to train those illiterate people for the sake of national salvation.

(8) Learn the art of conducting a movement and so overcome unavoidable hardships :

Every school is established under its peculiar condition, and each student has his own personality and social background - these are vital points which the promoters must take note of.

(9) Try to induce others to believe in you and restrain your ill-feeling :

A number of people appear to have no interest in public spiritedness, owing to their lack of political knowledge, or due to family reasons, so the promoters should endeavour to induce such people to believe in them instead of exposing ill-feeling.

(10) Do not forget the students of the missionary schools:

It goes without saying that the political interest of the missionary school students is comparatively lower than that found in other students, but they can participate in the charitable movement. Moreover, the majority of the missionary school students are living with wealthy families. During this critical time, the national salvation movement will produce good results with the assistance of these students.

(11) Enlarge the student national salvation organizations:

In order to carry out the above mentioned activities, efforts must be made to enlarge student national salvation organizations, and induce large numbers of students to participate in them. Meanwhile, care must be taken to prevent traitors or quasi-patriots from joining the movement.

March 24, 38.

National Salvation Movement - "Unity", Issue No.14,  
dated March 11, 1938.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch), a translation of articles No.4 and 8 contained in the attached periodical, is submitted herewith.

An enquiry is being conducted with a view to verifying the report contained in Article No.7, and the result will form the subject of a separate report.

Translation of Article (4) "List of contributors  
of money towards the "Unity"."

.....

<u>Name of Person</u>		<u>Amount of contributions</u>
Yung Kee	( 葡记 )	\$5.40
Nyien Kee	( 延记 )	\$2.00
Kuo Kee	( 国记 )	\$2.00
Zung Ziang-pu	( 陈祥甫 )	\$1.00
Yang Dong Kee	( 杨同记 )	\$1.00
Mr. Chen	( 陈先生 )	\$1.00
Sze Kee	( 仕记 )	\$0.77
Tse Tse	( 之子 )	\$0.50
Wong Kee	( 黄记 )	\$0.30
Sz Kee	( 智记 )	\$0.20
Loh Chun	( 罗群 )	\$0.113
Miss Zing	( 钟女士 )	\$0.10
Liu Kee	( 吕记 )	\$0.10
		<hr/>
		\$14.483

Translation of Article (8) entitled "Opinion on  
the Student Movement in Shanghai"

.....

(1) Elevate the standard of political knowledge of  
students and make them realize their responsibility.

The enemy in Shanghai is engaged almost every day in creating bogus organizations, and dumping large quantities of goods, as well as carrying out other economic exploitation. To extend the anti-traitor activity and the encouragement of the local residents in their firm stand in the non-cooperation movement also the continuance of contributing to the expenses incurred in the war of resistance - these are the most essential points in our present work. Shanghai students must realize, in the political sense, the importance of the "May 4th" and December 9th Movements, (translator's note : May 4th - Anniversary of the outbreak of the General Strike in 1919, caused by students' agitation; December 9th - Anniversary of the Anti-Autonomous Movement started by the students in Peiping in 1935), and hold themselves responsible for educating and organizing the local residents in the same spirit which they have shown in the past. They should elevate the standard of political knowledge, and stand firm in their support of the war of resistance to the bitter end, and discard the pessimistic view held by certain people. Students must understand that we can win the final victory by adopting the tactics of prolonged resistance in conformity with our political and economical situation.

(2) Strengthen the united front of the students :

During the past, the students used to divide themselves into different cliques and conflict in views after occurred, with the result that national salvation work was affected. As the existence of the people is being threatened by the enemy, the students should know that they will be overthrown each time if they fail to eliminate the common foe - the Japanese invaders. Consequently, the students should strengthen their united front not only for the sake of national independence, but their own freedom as well.

(3) Reform the curriculum, shorten the period for classes, and unify the study and national salvation movement :

That the Chinese students should devote themselves to study, without meddling in national affairs, is the hope of our enemy. Shanghai students should now use all their spare time in conducting propaganda among the merchants, labourers and refugees, and make them organize. At present, classes are held in various local universities and middle schools as much as forty-two hours per week, thereby preventing the students from having any time with which to conduct national salvation work. Furthermore, local school authorities continue to adopt the same curriculum as in the time of peace. During the present national crisis, the school authorities should reform the curriculum, shorten the period in the classes, and cease to teach classics.

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It goes without saying that the political interest of the missionary school students is comparatively lower than that found in other students, but they can participate in the charitable movement. Moreover, the majority of the missionary school students are living with wealthy families. During this critical time, the national salvation movement will produce good results with the assistance of these students.

(11) Enlarge the student national salvation organizations:

In order to carry out the above mentioned activities, efforts must be made to enlarge student national salvation organizations, and induce large numbers of students to participate in them. Meanwhile, care must be taken to prevent traitors or quasi-patriots from joining the movement.

File No. ....

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, Station 0397

## REPORT

Date March 12, 1938

Subject (in full) National Salvation Activities - publication of a  
periodical entitled "Unity"

Made by C. D. L. Sih Tae Liang Forwarded by *Chen*

Attached herewith is a copy of the weekly, "Unity,"  
(团结), Issue No.13, dated March 4, 1938, together  
with a translation of its contents.

Item No.11 of the contents is a report on the  
dealing of Japanese sugar by a Chinese concern situated at  
6 Jen Ho Li, Burkhill Road.

*Sih Tae Liang*  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy sent  
SBR.



*S.1.  
SBR. 3/3.*

1. Article entitled "The reinforcing of the women's united front," urging the women in Shanghai to unite for the common object of securing the emancipation of the Chinese race.
2. Comment entitled "Expose the new tricks adopted by the Japanese robbers." This comment states that as the Japanese robbers have failed to suppress the patriotism of the Chinese citizens in Shanghai by means of decapitation<sup>1</sup> the heads of Chinese people, the throwing of bombs and the despatching of threatening letters with human hands, they have brought from Tokyo dramatists, choristers and educationalists to cooperate with Chinese engaged in similar fields with a view to suppressing anti-Japanese dramas and songs, but their efforts have met with no success.
3. Comment entitled "Resolutely enforce the principle of non-cooperation," urging those persons who are working in the Chinese government institutions at present under the control of the Japanese and in the Japanese factories, to withdraw from them.
4. Article entitled "A discussion on the present phases of the war of resistance (continued)." The writer analyses the intention of the Japanese military forces in penetrating into Shanxi Province and states that the ultimate object of the Japanese is the occupation of Hankow.
5. Article entitled "The future prospect of British and Italian conversations and their effect on China's war of resistance," impressing on the readers the importance of the principle of self-reliance and expressing appreciation of the good will shown by Great Britain in China's present struggle for existence.
6. Analysis of current events - "The resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden and the British Policy towards the Far East." The article quotes a report published by the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, stating that the newly arrived British Ambassador has started negotiations with Japan for the preservation of Britain's interests in China, and makes the suggestion that the viewpoints of Britain and Japan will never harmonize.
7. Article entitled "How to commemorate International Women's Day, March 8." This article exposes the brutal acts committed by the Japanese robbers against Chinese women, and urges Chinese women to organize propaganda corps.
8. Article entitled "Women's Anti-Aggression Day in Grand Hankow." This is an account of a meeting held in Hankow and the subsequent procession through the streets of the city.

9. Song entitled "International Women's Day Song."
10. Article entitled "The National Goods Movement," urging the people to buy national goods instead of those produced by the enemy.
11. Article entitled "Advice to dealers in Japanese goods," denouncing the Foo Hwa Hong situated at 6 Jen Ho Li, Burkill Road, because it deals in Japanese sugar.
12. Article entitled "Is it right for us to work in Japanese factories?" This is a conversation between four Chinese workmen on the subject of the advisability of working in Japanese factories during the present war of resistance.
13. Article entitled "Bloody debts can only be wiped out with blood." This records a series of atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers in various places occupied by them.
14. Article entitled "Hatred." This is a report in narrative form on the brutal acts committed by Japanese soldiers on Chinese girls and women.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch ~~XX/2000~~

## REPORT

Date March 4, 1938.

Subject: National Salvation Activities - publication of a periodical entitled "Unity."

Made by: C. D. I. Sih Tse- liang. Forwarded by: C. C. Chang.

With reference to the attached booklet entitled "Doen Kyih" ( 亂世 ), Issue No. 11, I beg to report that this booklet is known by the name of "Unity", and is a weekly publication, believed to emanate from local national salvation circles, which formed the subject of a special report on December 18, 1937. Diligent enquiries are still being carried out with a view to discovering the identity of the publishers, printers or persons connected with this publication, in accordance with the instructions of D. C. (Special Branch), but those efforts so far have brought forth no clue or indication as to the people responsible. Through the strict vigilance maintained by the authorities, it has become more and more difficult to find the hideouts of those elements.

I beg to attach herewith two copies of this weekly, Issue Nos. 10 and 11 (the latest one came into the possession of this office on March 2, 1938), and a summarized translation of their contents. It is to be noted that in Issue No. 10, there is an article denouncing certain silk shops in the Settlement for selling "smuggled" goods. This article has been reproduced on loose sheets, which were surreptitiously distributed on Nanjing Road on February 28, 1938, but this will form the subject of a separate report.



S. I.  
C. D. I.  
Sih Tse- liang

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. B. R.

5/3.

S. I.  
C. D. I. Sih Tse- liang  
C. D. I. Sih Tse- liang  
C. D. I. Sih Tse- liang

Summarized translation of the contents of the weekly "Unity", issue No.10 dated February 11, 1938.

1. "A general statement of account for the past half year." This article states that although China has lost a number of maritime provinces and important cities including Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Nanking, she has obtained the greatest victory in her history in that national unity has been realized and all provincial troops and their leaders have rallied to the Central Government.
2. "Opposition to the bogus organization, "The Citizens' Society." This article denounces the "Citizens' Society" as a tool of the Japanese to mislead former Chinese residents of Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Chapei of their money.
3. "Opposition to the collection of taxes by the bogus "General Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei". In this article, the Chinese manufacturers in the Settlement are urged to request the Shanghai Municipal Council to adopt a neutral attitude towards the question of collection of taxes by the "General Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei" as is being done by the French Concession authorities, for, it says, the bureau has been turned into an organization aiming at the replenishing of the depleted war chest of the Japanese government. The article suggests that should the Shanghai Municipal Council ignore the request for the adoption of a neutral policy, the residents of the Settlement should refuse to pay their taxes.
4. "Rise and oppose the brutality of the Japanese robbers." This article describes the various acts of brutality committed by the Japanese military in Nanking as revealed by a reporter of the "Manchester Guardian." The contributor advises his readers to collect all evidence of Japanese brutality and compile booklets describing such brutal acts. To conduct propaganda among the people both here and abroad with a view to arousing the sympathy of the people of the world and so assist China in her struggle with the Japanese imperialists.
5. "A circular telegram from the people's organizations in Shanghai supporting General Chiang Kai Shek by presenting a united front to the Japanese."
6. "An analysis of the political changes in Germany." The writer of this article states that the political changes that have taken place in Germany will result in (1) the impoverishing of the German people through Hitler's plan for the increasing of rearmaments, (2) the imperiling of European peace; (3) the antagonizing of the Chinese people through the replacement of cabinet members in the German government who are outwardly friendly towards China by officials decidedly pro-Japanese in their attitude.
7. "North China under the hoof of the Japanese military (continued)." This is the last instalment of an article dealing with Japan's economic development, destruction of Chinese cultural institutions, etc. in North China.

- 8) "A circular telegram from Chinese residents in Shanghai to the military leaders and troops in Szechuan requesting them to support the war of resistance."
- 9) "Teachers and students in Shanghai are requested to pay attention to the following 12 problems." The writer of this article sets out 12 questions in connection with the curriculum, textbooks, the conduct of students and methods of teaching to be conducted during the present emergency.
- 10) "Establish a liaison with women in homes." This article suggests that mothers with families should be organized and take upon themselves constructive work in their spare time such as sewing clothes for soldiers, instead of wasting their time by playing mah-jong.
- 11) "Swear not to buy enemy's goods." This gives a list of silk firms which are dealing in Japanese goods in the Settlement and the French Concession.
- 12) "Common sense of national salvation." This article lists a certain kind of fish and a certain kind of sugar on sale at present on the market as being Japanese goods.
- 13) An open letter to the people of the world from the Chinese Branch of the World's Anti-Aggression League." This letter advocates a boycott of Japanese goods as an effective means of putting a stop to the Japanese aggression.
- 14) "General principles governing the conducting of propaganda in favour of the world's anti-aggression movement." This article describes the extension of the world's anti-aggression movement which culminated in the convoking of a conference of representatives of various countries in London on February 1.
- 15) "A manifesto issued by the General Labour Union for Shansi, Kansu and Ninghsia Provinces on the occasion of the anniversary of the Participation of Workers in Political Movements on February 7, 1922." This manifesto advocates the support of the National Government of China and General Chiang Kai-shek in the war of resistance; the organization of Chinese workers throughout the country; and the support of the agreement made between the Soviet Labour Union and the Second International Labour Confederation in dealing with fascist aggressors.

Summarized translation of the contents of the weekly  
"Unity" issue no.11, dated February 18, 1938.

1. "A chat with a student." This is an interview between a college student and the writer of the article, in which the writer advises the student to follow the example set by the Soviet people in suffering hardships and tribulations in re-constructing their country and to sacrifice his life in the service of his country.
2. "Unification of the cultural front." This is a comment on the article "Reinforce and unify the cultural front and intensify the cultural defence of the country," which was written by Mr. Tsang Nai Chi and which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Tsang is one of the seven national salvationists arrested in 1937 and released before the commencement of hostilities on August 13, 1937. He has now been appointed a member of the Provincial Government of Anhwei and acting secretary general to that administration.
3. A comment entitled "Support General Chiang Kai Shek and reinforce the united front." The writer emphasizes the eulogy of the 8th Route Army by General Chiang Kai Shek as a manifestation of his confidence in the Chinese communist army and points out that the reason why the 8th Route Army is successful in its exploits in Shansi and Hopei is that the officers and men of the army harmonize with the people who have come under their protection.
4. "A discussion on the possible assistance to be rendered to China by Soviet Russia." The writer points out that newspaper reports regarding the refusal of Soviet Russia to assist China were fabricated by those officials in the National Government who desire a compromise with Japan, and that the reason why the U.S.S.R. has not yet despatched troops to China is that no military alliance has been concluded between China and Soviet Russia. Another reason is that Soviet Russia cannot make any move towards assisting China without jeopardizing her own position in view of the fact that she is the enemy of at least three countries, Japan, Italy and Germany.
5. "Current events in China, Austria, and in other countries."
6. "Students in Shanghai should be mobilized." The writer of this article urges the students in Shanghai to continue to show the spirit displayed by them during past student movements and to participate extensively in the organization of the people in Shanghai, especially among the working class.
7. "Customs employees under the pressure of the enemy." The writer states that there are some Chinese employees in the Customs who oppress their colleagues and curry favour with their Japanese superiors and urges the Chinese employees to refuse to cooperate with their Japanese colleagues in order to protect the integrity of the Customs administration.
8. "A telegram to the World Peace Conference from the different people's organizations in Shanghai."

9. "A circular telegram despatched by the Political Department attached to the 8th Route Army in connection with the preparations made for the commemoration of the 13<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and for the holding of a service in memory of the war dead."
10. "Reinforce and unify the cultural front and intensify the cultural defence of the country." The writer is Mr. Tsang Nai Chi, whose short biography appears elsewhere in this issue. In this article, Mr. Tsang stresses the importance of culture in the life of a nation. He says that the destruction of China's culture by the enemy will be more tragic in its consequence than the destruction of China's economic power or of her military power.

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Date 2d March

**(Crime Branch) Office Notes**

Si  
Report



Dr. C. D. & S. Co.  
Sir:

Received the attached  
booklet to-day. Called "Dolr  
Kigh" it is supposed to be the  
official organ of the National  
Salvation Socie<sup>t</sup>. though the price  
is given at three cents it is not  
paid, and to be distributed to members  
unreliably. though endorsed  
"printed in Ningpo" alleged to be  
printed in the "Jinan". The name

Date

**(Crime Branch) Office Notes**

of the sponsors and other data  
on the leading fictions; one  
name Tsang Nai Kui is the name  
of a former blackmailer.  
The Special Branch probably have  
copies of this publication.  
The attached is dated  
February 18th, 1938.

Wm. MacDonell. Jr.  
Ra.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SEARCHED.....  
S. D. REC'D. BY.....  
S. 5, Special Branch, D. C. O.

REPORT

Date March 4, 1938.

Subject (in full) "Union Weekly Review" (also known as "Unity")

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by *W. J. T. [unclear]*

With reference to the remarks of D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of a French Police report dated 28.1.38 relating to the publication of the "Union Weekly Review" or "Unity" (团结周報), enquiries made by C.D.Cs. 230 and 280 have failed to locate the printing shop which undertook the printing of this magazine; 19 copies of the December issue of this periodical were seized by them from several street book stalls during the month of January last.

File re this periodical is attached.

*Loh Sih Kya*  
Clerical Assistant.

*D.C.*  
D. C. (Special Branch).

43



SUBJECT: "UNION" Weekly Review (團結週報).

We are in possession of five copies of the "Union" Weekly Review (Toan-Kien).

After reading this booklet - it is of very small format, published and sold in secret - one is forced to believe that it is the work of several members of the Kuomintang.

*S1*  
*S5*  
*Enquiry*  
*B*  
*Later date*  
*Sum & C*  
*Jan 11*

It was probably printed in Shanghai although mention is made on the cover that it was printed at the Wen Sing (文心) Press at Ningpo (寧波).

Its support of the National Government is characterized by its attachment to Generalissimo CHIANG KAI SHEK, its policy of non-collaboration with the conquering Japanese, its interest in the citizens of Shanghai, its views on labour troubles between employers and employees and above all by its study of topical events.

It would appear that the former local Tangpu or the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is responsible for the editing of these brochures, of which we give hereunder a summary as well as a translation of certain of the articles:

No. 2 (November 14, 1937)

1. The new stage of our war of resistance and our urgent duties (page 1)
2. Manifesto to the people of Shanghai (p.4.)
3. Our war of resistance has entered a favourable phase (p.5.)
4. The Mask and The Heart (WANG CHING WEI and Dr. O. TRAUTMANN) (p.9.)
5. The local Press under the domination of Japanese censorship (p.12)
6. Study of the week's events ( p. 14)

7. Telegram from the Shanghai people (p. 16)

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No. 3 (December 21, 1937)

1. Let us support the utterances of Generalissimo CHIANG (Reuter, December 16, 1937) (p.1)
2. The Chinese Customs in the diabolic hands of the Japanese (p.3)
3. The week's internal and external situation (p.5)
4. The cry of the Shanghai refugees (first part) (p.7)
5. New Year Impasse (p.9)
6. This week's propaganda principles (p.10)
7. Analysis of the week's events (p. 15)

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No. 4 (December 28, 1937)

1. Against the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association (p.1)
2. Our war of national resistance and military reform (p.2)
3. Political study: Our war of resistance has entered a new phase (p.4)
4. Notice from the Editor's Office (p. 5)
5. The cry of the Shanghai refugees (second part and conclusion) (p. 7)
6. New efforts on the isolated island (p.9)
7. The banking situation since the hostilities (p. 10)
8. Memories of my visits to the soldiers during the course of a holiday (p. 11)
9. An evening of protection (p. 12)
10. Generalissimo CHIANG KAI SHEK's manifesto to the entire country (December 16, 1937 - entire text) (p.13)
11. Analysis of the week's events (p.15)

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No. 5 (January 4, 1938)

1. 1938! (p.1)
2. Against the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association, the instrument of the Japanese Imperialists (p.2)

3. Canton letter (p. 3)
4. Aftermath of the settlement of the bombing of British and American gunboats (p. 2)
5. Internal situation of our enemies (p. 7)
6. Dancers in the National Salvation movement (p. 10)
7. Help for the workers of the "Chung Hwa Book Company" to enable them to resume operations (p. 11)
8. The refugees: pressing questions to be decided (p. 12)
9. Statement of the local Tangpu to Shanghai citizens (p. 13)
10. Manifesto of the residents of Shanghai directed against the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association (p. 14)
11. Notice from the Editor's office (p. 14)
12. Analysis of the week's events (p. 15)

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No. 6 (January 11, 1938)

1. Collaboration between owners and workers - conditions necessary for prosperity (p. 1)
2. Let us support the protests of our government against the new measures adopted in the Settlement (p. 2)
3. The world in 1938 (p. 3)
4. Hankow letter (p. 5)
5. The truth on the "Chung Hwa Book Company" conflict (p. 8)
6. Difficulties in settling the unemployment question of the "Chung Hwa Book Company" (p. 9)
7. The local press under Japanese censorship (p. 10)
8. The new language movement (p. 11)
9. Correspondence from readers: a) Lessons of our Defeat; b) New Year Wishes; c) Electric lamp (p. 12)
10. Analysis of the week's events (p. 15)

NOTE: the booklet publishes a list of gifts in kind received as well as the names of the donors.

MASKS AND THE HEART

(Extract from Issue No.2, December 14, 1937)

Prior to commencing their demonstrations all charlatans declare that "a gamble is an even chance, but everyone has a chance of winning". It can now be said that "resistance is an even chance that every one deals with in his own manner." However, the heart of the Chinese remains the same - they deceive the world in order to satisfy their personal ambition - in spite of the various aspects under which it appears.

WANG CHING WEI desires to subdue the Chinese people so that we cannot mobilize as many men as Japan. For a population of 400 million inhabitants, China can only raise two million soldiers, whilst from 70 million people Japan has four million fighting men. The Chinese National Loan will never succeed; this Loan only represents one-fifth of the Japanese war costs since the Sino-Japanese hostilities began.

Mr. O. TRAUTMANN also desires to subdue China. There would be no more difficulties in the way of Germany recognising Manchukuo should the whole of China become a vassal of Japan.

Most unhappy are those superpatriots who shout on this "isolated island" and ask us: peace or war?

Imperialists, pro-Japanese, traitors, they all desire to lose China. Each has his own theory, his reasons and his arguments to break down our resistance, but we must not allow ourselves to be deceived.

This Week's Propaganda Principles.(Extract from Issue No. 3 of December 21, 1937)

We ought to take advantage of the holidays to organise propaganda on huge dimensions. Let us take the eleven days: from December 24 until January 3 to accomplish our task. These days will take in the anniversaries of several great historical days:-

1. December 24 - the anniversary of the freeing of Generalissimo CHIANG and the settling of the Sianfu Incident.
2. December 25 - anniversary of the uprising of Gen. SAI SONG POO against YUANG SHIH KAI in 1915.
3. December 25 - Christmas day on which collections should be made to assist war victims.
4. January 1 - 27th. Anniversary of the Chinese Republic - day of the emancipation of the Chinese Race.

The holidays last until January 3; our propaganda will be continued until this date.

against the self-styled Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association

(Extract from Issue No. 4 dated December 28, 1937)

Six weeks have elapsed since the fall of Shanghai. During this time the Japanese have done everything - menaces, interests, etc. - to order to make Shanghai residents submit to their authority. But no Chinese have desired to go over to them. The inhabitants of the two concessions have flown their flags in order to celebrate the anniversary of the delivrance of Generalissimo CHIANG at Sianfu, thus warmly manifesting their inflexible wish to remain faithful to the leader. Shanghai residents will never go over to the Japanese.

However, there never lacks traitors among us who receive the conquerors as if they were our fathers. They are voluntarily making themselves Japanese marionettes. But, their failures have been signal: the Peace Maintenance Commission has not been able to be formed; the Ta Tao Municipal Government is not yet strong enough to do anything; the industrial and commercial federation is in the same plight; the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association is going to see the day! What is this thing that is neither fish nor flesh?

From reliable sources, General MATSUI and Admiral HASEGAWA held a meeting at the Hwa An Building of a group of traitors to whom they ordered to organise as quickly as possible a kind of society which would serve as the administrative organ of Shanghai. This organ is going to be called: Shanghai Residents' Federal Commission, and will be presided over by the Japanese compradore WANG IH DING, now in Hongkong. Its members will be LOH PAH HONG, KOO SHING YI, YAO MOW LIEN, WANG PING YU, etc. WANG IH DING has been nominated president. But will he return? And do the other traitors really dare or do they really wish to serve the Japanese? We trust that they will not alienate themselves

from the Chinese people. They should reflect on the matter before acting. They are in duty bound to leave a little honour to their descendants. The three million Chinese residents will never recognise this organisation! No collaboration with traitors! Let us arise against this traitors' organization!

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Statement from the local Fangpu on January 1, 1938 to Shanghai residents.

(Extract from Issue No. 5 dated January 4, 1938)

Dear Fellow Countrymen,

To day is the 27th. Anniversary of the establishing of the Chinese Republic. On this occasion we present you our best and warmest wishes for the New Year. Perhaps you think that there is nothing over which we can congratulate ourselves when the country is beset on all sides by unhappiness. Since the retreat of our troops from Shanghai as far as Hankow, our miseries have increased day by day. We are all very anxious, deeply sad, but we must not become pessimists nor give ourselves up to despair just because of temporary military reverses. We must remember that during this present war, we struggle in the midst of extreme difficulties. These defeats were inevitable at the beginning, but if we fight with the right spirit, we will surely win in the finish, and the final victory will be ours. Thus, although being extremely sad, we should be more resolute than ever.

To-day, the first day of the New Year, we must conserve our spirit of resistance and courage necessary to carry out our responsibilities towards the State.

How can we and how ought we to accomplish our painful duty at the present time?

In the first place, we must refuse to negotiate with the enemy and in addition adopt sanctions against all traitors.

To negotiate with the enemy is to signify being beaten to one's knees and that means to be slaves.

General CHIANG KAI SHEK in his manifesto of December 16 last, stressed that "we can obtain the final victory even after having tasted the bitterness of defeats, but slavery will leave us with no hope of restoring the country's honour." Remember these words and let us swear never to submit to the enemy. At present the enemy has created organs in this town with the assistance of unscrupulous traitors, who are selling the country and their souls.

We must not only break off all relations with them, but take steps to bring the most severe penalties against them.

In the second place, we must economize in order to assist the State and to help our more unhappy fellow countrymen.

The war of resistance has entered the second phase; the financial needs of the State are many and they are urgent.

Our countrymen in Shanghai have rendered brilliant service in the past - supporting the authorities during times of war. Although their efforts have been interrupted as a result of the present circumstances, our countrymen in Shanghai must again practice economy so that the State can be assisted, so that help can be given to our homeless brothers who are suffering from cold and hunger.

We are persuaded to believe that if each one of us retains faith in the final victory, has confidence in our leader, continues to support the Government, whilst still sacrificing and struggling till the end, the enemy

will never be able to dominate our country and China will surely retain its honour.

In presenting our New Year wishes, we ask you to combine with us in our desire for the final victory in the war of resistance.

Shanghai Tangpu.

January 1 of the 27th Year  
of the Republic of China.

-----

Against the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association,  
the instrument of the Japanese Imperialists.

(Extract from Issue No. 5 dated January 4, 1938).

Six months have passed since the Loukouchiao Incident. Our enemies have had their military successes - for which they have paid very dearly - but their political difficulties are becoming greater and greater.

In Shanghai, the economic centre of China, the Japanese militarists are still meeting with many difficulties. And the Chinese troops have already been withdrawn from Shanghai for over two months. All attempts made by our traitors and rebels to form political organizations on behalf of their Japanese masters have failed to succeed. All that they have been able to do is to create the Ta Tao Municipal Government, the members of which are convicted criminals or persons for whom the Chinese Government or the authorities in the Concessions are seeking to apprehend. The Japanese are a long way from their ideal; their inability to succeed is fully demonstrated by their weaknesses.

The Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association differs from all other organizations of its kind.

(1) It has been created by local leaders of trade and commerce, and not by discontented politicians and retired

militarists.

(2) It states that is ~~is~~ purely Chinese and is loyal to the Chinese Government; that its object is not one of political aspiration, but the re-establishment of commercial and industrial prosperity and the creation of charitable organizations. It is a crooked organization in which our leaders of commerce and industry are participating. And above all it is a political entity. It stresses the weakness of our enemies, since they are incapable of putting on a proper footing a regular constituted government. The terrible project of the Japanese consists of allying themselves to a large number of business men who are desirous of doing better than our former politicians.

It is necessary to say that this false "Non-political" organisation has a purely political character? It is favourable to our enemies, born under the firing of our pro-Japanese traitors. Otherwise, how could it be allowed by the Japanese Army?

To-day, the Japanese Army which has penetrated into the interior of our country, must naturally pursue its military operations to force China to her knees; but at the same time it desires to re-establish order in the rear with a view to militarily dominating the conquered zones. But, we who remain in the rear, must not collaborate with our enemies in any manner at all. Do not allow ourselves to assist the enemy in accomplishing its political work behind the lines.

Before suspending operations the "Ta Kung Pao" said: "after a military defeat, disorder is evident; the people are going to naturally endure indescribable hardships and sufferings. But it would be better to accept these natural inevitable sufferings. The enemy must never be helped to accomplish their political desires. There will surely be numerous persons, saddened by social disorders

or moved by the sufferings of the people, who will devote themselves to works of maintaining peace and order in the country, saying "If I do not go to hell, who is?"

Just now, Yao How Lien, President of the Shanghai Citizens' Civic Association, declares in the same way: "our association is the work of our conscience; my colleagues have all the same desire to enter hell in order to save others from suffering ......." But in reality it is a farce our traitors seeking to flatter our enemies, sacrificing their conscience, their patriotism and their country in order to be able to conserve their riches under Japanese domination. "Conscience" or "to go to hell to save others" are mere pretexts. The whole country should lift its voice to condemn these traitors; the government should also order them to be punished. However, we are still hoping that these miserable traitors will once again consider their activities, that they will renounce their decision and that they will courageously withdraw from this organisation, the instrument of the Japanese imperialists.

What is important is the fact that many of the capitalists have had their determination shaken.

But there is no need to generalize over these facts. The country's well-to-do still remain faithful to our anti-Japanese common front. In the same way in Shanghai, the majority of the wealthy are still unshaken in their anti-Japanese attitude. The Chambers of Commerce and the Shanghai Civic Association have declared themselves opposed to the Shanghai **Citizens' Civic Association**. Perhaps it would be preferable, for those who are disloyal and afraid, to withdraw so that our ranks may be more consolidated and strengthened; for this reason we are going to redouble our efforts in the struggle.

Since the assassination of Loh Pah Hong, and the manifest issued by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and other organisations, the Shanghai **Citizens' Civic Association**

has not been active. It seems that one capitalist participating in this organisation has already received over 20,000 letters of protest. Another member did not fear to announce in the press that he had retired from the Association.



Summarized translation of a weekly entitled "Unity"  
(《统一》), issue No. 12, dated February 26, 1938.

The 12th issue of the "Unity", published on February 26, 1938, contains the following articles :-

- (1) "Strengthening of the united front of the labouring classes," criticising the dissension among the local postal workers in connection with the reduction of pay and staff, and urging the local labourers to consolidate their organisation, cooperate with their employers and work against the "enemy" and traitors.
- (2) "The intrigue of the Japanese 'thieves' to form a Central China Government," urging the people not to cooperate with the traitors who are participating in the formation of the new government but to make efforts to overthrow them.
- (3) "On the present situation of the war of resistance," giving a brief sketch of the present military situation and expressing the belief that the strength of united China will be sufficient to defeat the superior armed forces of Japan.
- (4) "An analysis of current events," dealing with the Japanese military operations in Shanxi and along the Pinghan and Tsingpu railways, and the intention of the Japanese government to improve their relations with Great Britain.
- (5) "Arrest of Chang Mou Dau (張慕陶), a member of the Trotzky Clique, at Lingfeng, Southern Shanxi, on a charge of treason." (date of arrest not given). According to this article, Chang is one of the persons responsible for the murder of General Wong I Cheh (王少哲), one of the high commanders in the former Northern-Eastern Army. He was called once to Dairen by the Japanese to discuss plans for securing military

intelligence. It is reported that he is still in detention pending trial by a military tribunal to be organised by General Yen Sih Shan.

(6) "Struggle of the ex-workers of the Chung Hwa Book Company for their reinstatement," accusing the management of having neglected a duty to their country in promoting good relation between capital and labour by closing down the factory and praises the workers for conducting their struggle in an orderly manner. This article also advises the workers to act as follows:-

- a) The workers should approach the management and demand relief instead of relying upon contributions solicited from benevolent societies.
- b) In connection with the legal action taken by the management against the employees' union, the union should point out that the management had previously agreed to the use of the 4th floor of the building as a dormitory for the employees, that the employees living in the dormitory should have a kitchen, and that the union was not illegal as Kiang Ming Sung (江銘生) had been sent to Hankow to register the union with the Government authorities.
- c) Every worker should be invited to participate in the struggle.
- d) In order to promote the education of the workers, a class for men and another for women should be commenced.

(7) "Printing workers in the war of resistance," enumerates the services performed by the workers of printing factories during the recent hostilities around Shanghai. The following is a summarised translation :-

\* Immediately after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the 'Unemployed Printing Workers Mutual Aid Society' was re-organised and made the 'Printing Workers War Time Service Group'. The members, having undergone the necessary training, were dispatched for Red Cross work, burial of the dead, service among refugees, and guerilla tactics in the battlefield. The printing

workers also established a school at that time for the benefit of about 200 children who had not been able to receive education.

The printing workers have carried out in an orderly manner a struggle against imposition:- Maintenance fees for ex-workers of the Commercial Press :- struggle ended with success.

Dismissal of workers and closure of factory by the management of the Chung Hwa Book Company :- struggle still in progress.

The World Book Company .- workers received retiring gratuity.

The printing workers are at present making plans for the promotion of education amongst the workers and are also planning the organization of society for the purpose of resisting the 'enemy' and traitors."

(8) "Reduction of staff" by the postal authorities," giving an account of the measures adopted by the postal authorities to reduce staff and wages and the opposition shown by the postal employees. This article concludes by stating that the postal authorities do not appear to insist upon the proposal to reduce staff and that the dispute will be settled satisfactorily.

(9) Report to the effect that the Japanese military are securing Chinese women under the pretext of enlisting female workers for Japanese cotton mills and that about 100 females have thus been obtained and sent to brothels on Tiendong Road and Woosung Road for the use of the Japanese soldiers.

(10) Report on "an anti-traitor mass meeting" held in Yei An, Shensi.

(11) "General Principles of Propaganda for March"

"Important duties of Shanghai Citizens"

a) Do whatever you can to assist the war of resistance and upset the activities of traitors and the 'enemy'.

b) Strongly oppose all puppet organisations and governments which are being organised by

such traitors. Overthrow the Shanghai Dah Dao City Government, the Shanghai Citizens' Society as well as the Peiping Provincial Government and the Central China Government which is in a state of formation, and refuse to pay money to the "General Tax Bureau."

- c) The Japanese 'thieves' are resorting to acts of terrorism in dealing with patriotic elements and foreign newspapers showing sympathy with our country. Let us endeavour to discover the activities of such traitors in the pay of the "enemy". Help the families of the victims, and suppress those newspapers under the control of the enemy.
- d) Continue to give relief to refugees.
- e) Students and workers should unite and plan organisation. Workers in 'enemy' factories should submit demands of any kind whatever and carry out a 'struggle' against their employers. They should also support the war of resistance. Students should participate in cultural and national salvation movements and establish a united front for among national salvation youths.

#### Important Anniversaries during March

- a) The Women's Day, falling on March 8 :-  
Apart from holding memorial meetings, all Chinese women should unite and support the government in the war of resistance. They should boycott Japanese goods, help and educate women refugees, save money for the purpose of comforting soldiers at the front, cultivate the patriotism of their children, refuse to cooperate with the enemy and traitors, promote industry for the benefit of the unemployed and organise mutual aid societies, etc.

b) Anniversary of the Death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, falling on March 12 :-

Every one should observe the Three Principles of the people and save the nation by exerting themselves in their efforts towards resisting the enemy and the traitors.

c) Anniversary of the massacre of students by the Peking Government, falling on March 18 :-

The tragedy was brought about by the Peking Government which was then under the control of the Anfu Clique. Members of this clique are now participating in the puppet government at Peiping. Let us commemorate this anniversary by accelerating the movement against all traitors.

d) Anniversary of the Uprising of the Shanghai Workers in support of the anti-northern expedition, falling on March 21 :-

The Shanghai labourers should be organised, trained and prepared so that they may be called upon to drive the enemy out of Shanghai by force of arms when the time is opportune.

e) Anniversary of the death of 72 martyrs in the uprising in Canton (1911), falling on March 29 :-

Let us follow in the spirit of these martyrs and sacrifice ourselves for the nation."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11111111  
S. B. REC'D.

S. I., Special Branch S. I. D.

REPORT

Date January 22, 1938.

Subject Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association

- reported activities

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. G. [Signature]

Attached herewith are three copies, together with a summarized translation, of a weekly periodical entitled "Unity," Issues No. 4, 5 and 6, dated December 28, 1937, January 4, 1938 and January 11, 1938 respectively. This periodical is said to have been distributed through the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association which was closed by the Municipal Police in the beginning of November, 1937.

It is reported that the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association recently suffered a serious setback through the raid made by the Municipal Police on its storage bases at Bubbling Well Apartments and 77 Tsingtao Road. Consequently it contemplates re-organization with a view to carrying on the national salvation movement, and is endeavouring to induce various public bodies to appoint representatives to participate in its activities. The Association will comprise three sections namely, the "Work Acceleration Section," the "Organization Section," and the "Service Section," the members of which will be carefully selected, but so far no activities worthy of note have been conducted by this association.

It is further reported that local public bodies will hold meetings in commemoration of the "January 28 Incident," during which the present political and military situation in China will be discussed.

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## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

## REPORT

Date

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Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Information has also been received to the effect that during the coming lunar new year, propaganda in the form of greeting cards bearing anti-Japanese and national salvation slogans will be distributed by the vocational Circles' National Salvation Association.

Copy to Mr. Early,

③ 4/21 Pan Lien-puk  
P. A to D. (S. B.) D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Summarized translation of the periodical  
entitled "Unity."

Issue No.4 of "Unity" dated December 28, 1937,  
contains the following articles :-

(1) Oppose the bogus organizations in Greater Shanghai :

Greater Shanghai has fallen to the Japanese and has been occupied over a period of one and half months, during which the "enemy" has employ<sup>-ed</sup> all sort of measures in an endeavour to induce the Chinese residents to surrender. Nevertheless, not a single Chinese citizen of good character has surrendered so far to the Japanese. On December 25, 1937, the Chinese residents in the Settlement and French Concession hoisted their national flags in different streets in commemoration of the anniversary of the Sian coup d'etat. This proves that Shanghai still belongs to China, and that the Chinese citizens in this city will never surrender.

A few of the unscrupulous elements, however, commenced to display a false patriotism, under the guidance of the Japanese. They formed a so-called "Shanghai Dah Dao City Government" and subsequently contemplated organizing an "Industrial and Commercial Federation," but it failed to materialize. Eventually, arrangements were made to inaugurate the "Greater Shanghai Residents Committee" (later known as the Shanghai Citizens' Society) on January 1, 1938 with Wong Ih-ding, Loh Pah-hung, Koo Shing-ih, Yao Mou-lien and Wong Ping-yien as responsible members, but Wong Ih-ding left for Hongkong, while the remainder are refusing to assume their posts. Chinese residents in Shanghai should oppose those traitors and never co-operate with such a puppet organization.

(2) National Resistance and Military and Political Reorganization :

The article suggests that during the second stage of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Chinese Government should (a) effect a general mobilization to include military, political and economical services; (b) convene at once the People's Congress to lay down the general principles governing national resistance; (c) establish a political section among the unified national army in order to increase the political knowledge of the Chinese soldiers; (d) unify the control of the Chinese forces throughout the country; and (e) put into effect a stabilized economic policy.

(3) Resistance during the second stage :

Consequent on the fall of Nanking, China now steps into the second stage in her fight against the Japanese imperialists, the article states, that in order to gain a final victory, the people should redouble their efforts in their struggle against traitors operating from within, and against the invaders from without.

(4) Cry of the Shanghai Refugees :

This article depicts the life of the Chinese refugees in Shanghai, and dwells on the activities of the benevolent societies in relieving those sufferers.

(5) Situation in the isolated island :

The article states that the local Chinese students have been unable to carry out their national salvation work since the change took place in the military situation around Shanghai, but they now devote themselves to studies that will increase their knowledge of the national salvation cause.

(6) Situation in the financial circles after the outbreak of the hostilities :

This article confines itself to the life of bank employees after the outbreak of the hostilities. Large numbers of such employees had their salaries reduced or were rendered idle in consequence of the retrenchment policy carried out by the managements, but as a result of the hostilities, a number of these employees have ceased to indulge themselves in the luxurious life which they previously enjoyed and now realize the importance of the present political situation.

(7) Comforting wounded soldiers on the anniversary day :

On the anniversary of the Sian coup d'etat (December 25), a movement was conducted to comfort wounded soldiers. The article relates to the reader that during visits paid to a few of the emergency hospitals, the wounded soldiers were seen to be pale in complexion, and evidently not getting the nourishment required, partly due to the inadequate treatment of the hospitals. Consequently, it requests the Chinese public to give their attention to the comfort of these wounded soldiers.

(8) Gala Meeting :

During a gala meeting of some 100 persons, the article states, speeches were made by several members of the attendance, including a Mongolian lady, in connection with the Sian Incident and the sympathetic attitude of the Outer Mongolian Government towards their father-land, in the present war of resistance against the Japanese Imperialists.

(9) A letter of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek to the Chinese people :

The letter which dwells on the present resistance made by China against Japanese aggression, and the standing

of the National Government, was the same as that published in the press on December 16, 1937.

(10) Current events between December 28, 1937 and January 2, 1938.

.....

Issue No.5 of "Unity" dated January 4, 1938 contains the following articles :-

(1) Prospects in the coming year :

1938 will be a tragic year, and the Sino-Japanese hostilities may develop into a world war, the article predicate. The Japanese apparently have suffered great hardships, and consequently have requested Germany to mediate in the Sino-Japanese imbroglio. It goes without saying that the Japanese imperialists will fail in their attempt to conquer China, therefore we should be determined to resist to the end, and not to surrender to the enemy, nor to recognize their puppet organizations.

(2) Oppose the puppet organization of the Japanese Imperialists - the "Shanghai Citizens' Society":

The article states that the so-called "Shanghai Citizens' Society" was organized by a few members connected with the Chinese industrial and commercial circles at the instigation of the Japanese Imperialists, and on no account should it be thought that this move indicates a sign of dissension in the united front of Chinese nationals. We should extend the movement against the traitors and strengthen the anti-Japanese front as an answer to the Japanese attempt to form bogus organizations.

(3) News from Canton :

The article tells the reader about the attempt of the Japanese to attack South China, and the national salvation activities conducted in Canton.

(4) After the Settlement of the Panay Incident and the Lady-Bird Incident :

The article gives a brief account of the settlement arrived at over the two incidents, and indicates that the repeated outrages perpetrated by the Japanese will tend to intensify the cooperation needed between the democratic nations.

(5) Latest news from the enemy :

With the extension of hostilities, the Japanese Imperialists have exposed to the world the weakness apparent in their political, economical and social circles. The article tells the reader that Japan is strengthening her despotism by reorganizing her cabinet system, and suppressing the revolutionary elements.

(6) Dancing girls and National Salvation Movement :

The article states that even the Chinese dancing girls have participated in the national salvation movement during the present national crisis. They took part in the propaganda movement for the defence of Greater Shanghai and also the movement for comforting wounded soldiers.

(7) Support the employees of the Chung Hwa Book Company in demanding resumption of work

The article denounces the management of the Chung Hwa Book Company for adopting an oppressive attitude towards their employees, and requests the Shanghai residents to support the workers in their demands for the resumption of work and the issuing of maintenance fees.

(8) Problems relating to refugees :

It describes the sufferings of the Chinese refugees in Shanghai, and draws the attention of the public to the relief of the refugees now accommodated in various camps.

(9) A letter to the Shanghai Citizens by the local Tangpu :

The letter, dated January 1, 1938, dwells on the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, and urges the Shanghai citizens to support the National Government and to pin their faith upon the national leader - Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek - in order to win the final victory.

(10) Manifesto of Shanghai residents against bogus organization :

The article strongly censures the traitors who were used to establish the bogus organization in Shanghai to the detriment of the Chinese Republic. It states that the Shanghai residents would never co-operate with any puppet organization but would condemn its promoters as the public's enemies. With regard to the assassination of Mr. Loh Pah-hung, the article adds, we do not know whether the case is connected with the bogus organization, we are however, opposed to dealing with traitors by means of terror, instead of non-cooperation with them. To perpetrate assassinations and terror mean the employing of barbarous methods. Such outrages are detrimental to peace and order, and consequently they are beyond our sympathy.

(11) Current events between January 3 and January 9, 1938.

Issue No.6 of "Unity" dated January 11, 1938,  
contains the following interesting article :-

Support the Government to lodge protests

Shanghai is under the occupation of the Japanese, but it still belongs to the Chinese. Coinciding with the policy of the British, American, and French Governments concerning the non-recognition of those puppet organizations created by the Japanese, the sovereignty of the two Settlements undoubtedly belongs to the National Government and its 400 million people. Consequently the two Settlement Authorities not only should protect the Chinese residents and their property, but should also fulfil their duties in maintaining such Chinese Government offices that are in the Settlements.

However, the International Settlement Authorities have failed to observe this duty consistent with their neutral policy since the outbreak of the August 13th Incident. The area north of the Soochow Creek was made the base of the Japanese Military. After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, the Settlement Authorities further allowed the Japanese to do what they pleased in the Settlement, such as the terror they created on December 3, 1937 during their military parade; the occupation of telegraph offices, censorship of newspapers, and indiscriminate arrest of Chinese residents. All these incidents tend to show that the Settlement Authorities have failed to maintain their neutrality. Furthermore, the Police Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council disregarded the Chinese judicial administration operating in the Settlement and issued a proclamation on January 1, 1938 stating that whoever commits violence against the troops of any nation will be handed over to the military authorities concerned to be dealt with. This leaves a

doubt in our minds whether the International Settlement Authorities are really sincere in their recognition of the Chinese sovereignty in the Settlement.

Our Government has now lodged protests with the British, American and French Governments. We, the Shanghai residents, should support our Government in this connection. We earnestly request the Settlement Authorities to rescind this proclamation. The Settlement Authorities should also realize the fact that since the promulgation of the notice, several British policemen have been subject to maltreatment by those Japanese invaders, but did the S.M.C. arrest the Japanese soldiers who were responsible for the assault and hand them over to the British Military Authorities ? No, well then the Settlement Authorities should cancel the proclamation.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese invaders will never be satisfied. The weak attitude adopted by the Settlement Authorities will in the future be the cause of further trouble. The Chinese are now fighting against the Japanese invaders, and the Shanghai Settlement Authorities should not leave behind any cause which will lead to further trouble for the three million people in Shanghai. If the Authorities check the outrageous activities of the Japanese, now then the Shanghai residents will support them in carrying out this action.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Investigation

## REPORT

Date. Dec. 18, 1937.

Subject. NATIONAL SALVATION ACTIVITIES - publication of a periodical entitled "Unity" and secrecy in the movement of leaders.

Made by S.P.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by *C. Gandy, D.*

*CP*

Copies of a booklet entitled "Unity", 1st issue, have been recently secretly disseminated among certain local Chinese shop assistants and clerks of Chinese concerns. This booklet, dated December 9, 1937, which purports to emanate from the "Unity Weekly Society" (團結周報社), No.57 Chungsan Road, Ningpo, with Wen Sing Printing Company (文心印刷社), 26 Chu Jen Heng (舉人巷), Ningpo, as the printer, contains the following articles :-

*DC (G)*

1. The present political tendency and situation of the war of resistance in China.
2. Shanghai is China's Shanghai.
3. The national salvation movement in Shanghai from now on.
4. Three warnings.
5. Present condition of the Post Office Weekly.
6. General discussion on the current events.
7. A tea party in honour of female shop assistants.

*P.A. Note*  
*Contents*  
*diligent enquiry*

A copy of this pamphlet together with a summarized translation of each article is attached to this report.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date

19

Subject.....

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- 2 -

Mr. Pan Nien-ning (潘寧鳴), member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation, Lane 132, 4 Park Road, which was closed by the Municipal Police on November 5, 1937.

Mr. Soo Tsien-li (蘇天里), lawyer, and principal leader of the defunct Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation in 1936, who was arrested in November, 1936 by the Chinese authorities and released at the beginning of August this year.

Mr. Li Wen-chih (李文杰), chartered accountant, and member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation, Lane 132, 4 Park Road, which was closed by the Municipal Police on November 5, 1937.

Mr. Huang Ih-feng (黃一峰), -do-  
the latter two being all connected with the Lih Sing Chartered Accountant Office, 406 Kiangse Road.

Discreet enquiries have been made at all the above mentioned places with the object of obtaining information as to their whereabouts, but of no avail, as the people met with in those places deny having any knowledge of the presence of these people in Shanghai, claiming that they have all left for the interior.

An attempt has been made to contact the persons distributing the pamphlets and thereby obtain a lead to the leaders but so far the only success obtained has been to disclose the procedure adopted, which is the communist method of distribution and which may be described as follows :-

The movement is controlled by several directors among whom the above mentioned persons are believed to be the leaders. These directors have a number of assistant

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directors, assisted by a number of executives, control about four or five cells. Communications between directors, assistant directors and executives are effected through communication agents, and they avoid personal contact as much as possible for the sake of secrecy, while the communication agents are not allowed to know the particulars of the persons for whom they convey messages, or to meet the persons to whom they make a delivery. For instance, when the meeting of the directors has passed a resolution for execution, the council of directors will address a letter to a certain executive through a communication agent. The name of the addressee on the envelope is false, but with a genuine address, but the name is known to the intended recipient so that when the messenger delivers it at the address mentioned, the addressee is not known to the persons at the place, and the messenger will leave the letter with the registry or coolie of the place. Usually, the coolie or registry will just leave it on the table or some place without paying further attention to it, while the member concerned will take it away surreptitiously. In this way, the communication agent cannot meet the recipient and even the persons at the place do not know for whom the letter is actually intended.

The same method is used by assistant directors in the delivery of propaganda literature, etc. to the executives. Whenever, the directors, assistant directors

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or executives have any important matter for discussion in person, they, in small numbers will meet in a school or at a dinner party in a restaurant. The meetings of the various grades of the organization are held separately, and no joint meetings of any kind are allowed to take place. Therefore the men in the lower grade do not know the identity of their superiors.

*Sih Tsu Liang*  
C. D. I.

22-5  
D. C. (Special Branch)

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED  
IN THE PERIODICAL ENTITLED "UNITY", ISSUE  
NO. 57, DATED DECEMBER 9, 1937.

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The Present Political Tendency and the  
Situation of the War of Resistance in China.

This article begins with a brief summary of the present international relations and states that China should in no way be pessimistic through lack of foreign assistance and that she is yet full of prospects as the progress of the war of resistance has caused the government to make considerable improvement in diplomacy, war tactics and political administration.

Great Britain's attitude, according to the writer, has changed as the continuous advance of the Japanese is endangering the British spheres of influence in Central and South China. The Conservative Party of Great Britain, who were of the opinion that the Japanese would not interfere with British rights in the Far East, have now become aware that they were in the wrong and are adopting a more definite attitude. The demonstration of military force and illegal arrests committed by the Japanese in the Settlement, and the bombing of British gunboats and merchant ships on the Yangtze made Great Britain realize that she could not remain indifferent.

The surrender of the National Government is regarded by the writer as the ultimate object of the continuous military operations of the Japanese. He writes that, though having occupied Manchuria and the five provinces in North China, the Japanese "robbers" cannot control these territories without stationing therein at least one million troops for the maintenance of peace and order, the expense of which will be too great a burden on the Japanese government for any lengthy period. It is the desire of the Japanese "robbers" to pursue their plan of "killing Chinese by the Chinese"; they are therefore advancing

into Central and South China with a view to destroying the economic centres there and bringing the National Government to subjugation, and then the National Government will control the people under the direction of the Japanese.

The recent concluding of an anti-communist pact between Japan, Germany and Italy is described by the writer as the last resort in their attempt to steer clear of an economic depression, while the collective peace system of the democratic nations is progressing satisfactorily. The relations between Great Britain, the U.S.A. and France are improving. These Powers are discussing the settlement of outstanding problems, and Great Britain is further negotiating with Germany over the question of colonies and has expressed her willingness to grant a loan to Italy. In doing so, Great Britain is attempting to free herself from European complications and to enable her to give her whole attention to the problems in the Far East. It is reported that Great Britain will assist China financially while the U.S.S.R. will assist China with large quantities of munitions of war. There is another report that the U.S.S.R. will further assist China by dispatching troops via Suiyuan and Outer Mongolia. Although these reports cannot be confirmed, such assistance is quite possible in view of the present attitude of these two countries.

In conclusion the writer is firm in his belief that China will gain the final victory and the conclusion of peace with Japan at the present moment will mean the annexation of China by Japan. He alleges that General Chiang Pah Lee was sent to Germany by Mr. Wang Ching Wei, not by General Chiang Kai Shek, and that Mr. Chen Kung Poh was also sent by Mr. Wang Ching Wei to Italy and Germany

(3)  
in connection with an attempt to open peace negotiations.

(2) SHANGHAI IS CHINA'S SHANGHAI

Following the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai, the Japanese military commander announced that Japan is the master of Shanghai. They ignored the foreign authorities, holding demonstrations and processions and effecting <sup>the</sup> arrest of Chinese in the Settlement as they thought fit. The foreign authorities began to regret that they ever allowed the Japanese to use the Settlement as their military bases, but it is too late now. However, the Chinese, the actual owners of Shanghai, have nothing to regret. Although Japan has ostensibly occupied Shanghai, it still belongs to China, because the Chinese people would not become traitors and obey the Japanese. Owing to the refusal of the Chinese to surrender to the Japanese, their plans of setting up a bogus government in Shanghai have become nullified. Even the so-called "Prominent Persons," who are used to welcome anybody and have no political leanings, have this time refused to cooperate with the enemies and have left Shanghai. Now the Japanese "robbers" have found one named Soo, a petty loafer at Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung, and instructed him to organize the so-called Dah Dao Government. This is simply a joke, because Soo is incompetent and is only a figurehead.

The Japanese "robbers" have announced that they desire to cooperate with China, but they are attacking China with airplanes and cannons. The Chinese people would rather die than cooperate with them. When the Japanese "robbers" proceeded to take over the telegraph administration, all the staff and workers left on their own initiative and closed the doors. Should the Japanese attempt to take over the Custom House and the Post Office, the employees there will undoubtedly give up their "rice

"bowls" instead of working under the enemies. When the Japanese troops held a "victory parade" in the International Settlement on December 3, all Chinese shops closed their doors and there were no Chinese in the streets. A Chinese worker named Yang Kien Bing committed suicide by jumping from a high building, shouting "Long Live the Republic of China." This shows ~~that~~ the national spirit.

I do not mean that there are no traitors or bad characters among the Shanghai citizens. Many countrymen in war affected areas are unable to make a living and the ignorant ones are often bought over by the "enemy". I regret to say that, even after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, a number of men of intelligence and position continued a life of dissipation while a number of men of the cultural circles wavered in their stand. With the exception of the papers which suspended publication, the remaining ones adopted a mild tone and used the term "Japanese troops" instead of "Enemy troops." Although this is a small matter, we can see from it that they are not firm in their stand. I am afraid that later on they might use the term "Imperial Army" instead of "Japanese troops." It is even worse when some newspapers start to publish advertisements for Japanese concerns.

Generally speaking, traitors dare not conduct their activities openly while the majority of those in the cultural circles remain firm in their attitude. We should now accelerate the national salvation movement in Shanghai and urge the people not to cooperate with the enemy. Every one must contribute his money or his strength in support of the war of resistance which the government has instituted, and in this way the traitors cannot betray the Shanghai citizens. Let us keep in mind that Shanghai is China's Shanghai.

(3) THE NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT FROM NOW ON

From the experience acquired during the past four months, we have reached the following conclusions in connection with the plans of national salvation activities in Shanghai:-

- (1) First National salvation activities were conducted openly in the past but hereafter they must be conducted secretly. National salvation bodies are therefore required to be thoroughly reorganized so that, while maintaining close connections with one another, they will still be separate fighting units and conduct their activities secretly and vigilantly. They will have to guard against traitors, who might gain admission into their organization.
- (2) Work in the past was open to the public and instilled a deeper impression upon the mind of the people. Hereafter the work will be secret and difficult, but will be carried out in a more thorough manner. Attention should be paid to trifling things which may be utilized to denounce the enemy or to develop the nationalism of the people.
- (3) In the past only the intelligent classes were united but the masses were overlooked. Hereafter efforts will be made to gain the support of the extensive masses. Attention should be paid to all classes of people with the intention of uniting them so as to isolate the traitors.
- (4) Adopt guerilla tactics and do not rush blindly ahead.
- (5) Grasp all opportunities for the furtherance of activities and "penetrate" the territory occupied by the enemy.

(4) THREE WARNINGS

(1) The "victorious parade" of the "insane Japanese robbers" on December 3 is an insult to Great Britain and the U.S.A. It is a prelude to their occupying of the Settlement, and the incident during the parade was actually the work of the Japanese "robbers." It is reported that the assailant who was killed is not the real one, being a barber viewing the parade. When the C.P.C. shot and wounded the alleged assailant, the Japanese "robbers" shot and killed the man so that he should not fall into the hands of the S.M.C. It is also reported that an examination of the pieces found shows that the bomb was a product of the enemy. Irrespective of whether the report is true or not, there is no doubt that this incident, created by the Japanese "robbers", has served as a test of the Settlement Authority, who are trying to please the enemy and have refrained from offering violent resistance. The Japanese are accomplished in creating incidents, and should we fall in the plan of treachery prepared by Germany for peace with the Japanese "robbers", we will have endless trouble.

(2) Worker Yang Chien Bing committed suicide during the Japanese parade, out of patriotism. According to his brother-in-law, the police did not rescue him at once as the Japanese procession was in progress but waited for more than ten minutes and then sent him to hospital when it was too late. We should follow the step of Yang and shout "Long Live the Republic of China." We must continue our national salvation work with the determination so clearly shown by the deceased.

(3) We must not believe rumours. The war of resistance will be prolonged and we should not be depressed over temporary losses. The farther the enemy advances the more they will suffer. All that we need do is to perform practical national salvation work. Every one should do his part, such as detection of treacherous merchants engaged in dealing Japanese goods, saving money for the relief of refugees or for military expenses, etc. We must not let our imagination take hold of us but bend our energy to work of a practical nature.

(5) PRESENT CONDITIONS OF THE POST OFFICE

Several days ago, a spokesman of the Japanese military authorities announced that they would take over the communication organs of the Chinese Government in Shanghai. Subsequently, the Shanghai Telegraph Administration was visited and a "rising sun" flag hoisted on the roof of the administration building. It was thought that the next to be taken over by the Japanese authorities, would be the Post Office, another important communication organ of the Chinese Government, but as a matter of fact, the integrity of the administrative rights of the Post Office remains unimpaired and the postal employees are carrying on their work as usual.

Enquiries made by the writer among the senior officers of the Post Office show that certain arrangements have been made between the Postal Commissioner and the authorities of the Japanese Military Headquarters. It is said that the Postal Commissioner has brought the following three points to the notice of the Japanese Military Authorities:-

(1) The Post Office is a communication organ for the people.

If it was taken over by the Japanese military authorities, communication between the post offices in the interior and the Post Office in Shanghai would be disrupted.

(2) Foreign residents in Shanghai would establish a mail office similar to that formed in 1934. If this was done China's postal rights would be impaired while the Japanese military would not derive any benefit from it.

(3) The Post Office at present is an organ closely bound up with the agreement for the refunding of foreign debts. The taking over of this organ by the Japanese military authorities will, therefore, prove of no value to them from an economic point of view.

It is learned that a verbal understanding between the two parties has been reached and that the Japanese authorities have given the following reply:-

- (1) The Japanese authorities will not take over the Post Office, but they will appoint officials to supervise the postal administration and to enforce censorship of mails.
- (2) The Japanese authorities may order the Post Office to direct its branch offices in the area occupied by the Japanese military to resume operations according to circumstances.
- (3) The offices of the Shanghai General Post Office must carry on its work at its original premises on North Szechuen Road.
- (4) Postal employees are not allowed to conduct any anti-Japanese activities.

The postal workers will not be allowed to live in peace unless they are willing to become countryless slaves. It is hoped that they will ignore their own personal interests and keep in mind their duties of resisting the enemy and saving the nation.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON CURRENT EVENTS

The statement by General Chiang Kai Shek that China is far from being exhausted in the war is proved by the new spirit and developments which have sprung up recently in the Chinese field. Guerilla warfare in Shantung, Hopei, Shansi, Chahar and in the areas surrounding Tai Hu Lake has attained considerable success.

The Japanese have increased their oppression in the Shanghai area. They have gone so far as to stage a demonstration which took place on Nanking Road and framed an incident there as a step towards securing a free hand in the settlement. Later they arrested our countrymen in the Great Eastern Hotel. Should Great Britain, America and France wish to protect the concessions they should assist China in her war of resistance against Japan and apply sanctions against the latter.

Dr. Treutman, German Ambassador to China, made an effort to mediate in the present hostilities. His terms, however, were rejected by General Chiang Kai Shek who announced that once China had made up her mind to fight she must fight to the bitter end.

(7) A TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF FEMALE SHOP ASSISTANTS

On a certain evening, some 18 female shop assistants, three or four from each certain concerns, who had just finished their day's work, were entertained to a tea party at a certain place. We secured acquaintance with them through shopping in their concern in an endeavour to form them into an organization.

During the tea-party some of them related stories of how their old and feudalistic families had compelled them to flee, while others narrated the oppressive attitude adopted by the management of the concerns they worked for. One of the girls, however, made a very impressive speech which read as follows:-